Wednesday, April 17, 1963/
Chaitra 27, 1885 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 17, 1963/Chaitra 27, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transport of Coal by Pipes

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*899. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the latest techniques developed in U.S.A. and Poland of transport of solid coal by pipes;

(b) how far the possibilities of introducing the same method in India have been examined towards the solution of the problem of coal transport; and

(c) where the scheme is proposed to be initiated?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the latest techniques of transporting coal by means of pipelines which have been developed in the U.S.A. and some other countries. Before these techniques can be introduced in India, the feasibility of this method of transport in Indian conditions has to be established. The question of undertaking such a feasibility study is under consideration.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the team of experts appointed by the World Bank to find out ways and means for transporting coal from Bihar and other areas also examine the question of introduction of this new technique?

Shri Thimmaiah: It was suggested by the CWPC that a feasibility study should be made by sending some experts to foreign countries to study the mode of transport of coal by pipeline. On the other hand, the Central Fuel Research Institute suggested that the feasibility study should be made in respect of a pilot power station in India itself. The study which has to be made is still under consideration of Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the preliminary estimate of the expenses of the introduction of this technique could be indicated to find out how it compares favourably with the cost of transport by road?

Shri Thimmaiah: Only after the feasibility study is made, we can say about the comparative merits of this mode of transport *vis-a-vis* other modes of transport.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: How is this coal being sent by pipelines and for what purpose?

Shri Thimmaiah: This system of sending coal by pipelines is suitable for feeding the furnaces of boilers of thermal power stations. The coal is crushed in water in a pre-determined proportion and is pumped under pressure into the pipes. The furnace is so designed as to make use of this liquid for its purpose.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : चूंकि पाइपलाइन से कोयला ढोने का प्रश्न अभी तक विचाराधीन है इसलिये कोयले की जो इतनी ज्यादा

कठिनाई है उसको दूर करने के लिये और दूसरे कौन से उपाय काम में लाये जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी उपाय तो हर वक्त सोचते हैं ।

Prohibition in Delhi

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*900. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have directed the Delhi Administration not to take any further steps in its policy of progressive implementation of prohibition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no provision has been made in the Central Budget on account of prohibition grants to the Delhi Administration as in previous years; and

(c) the financial benefits that will accrue to the Delhi Administration due to this "go slow" policy towards prohibition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The Delhi Administration have been advised that they need not, for the present, take steps for extending prohibition in Delhi.

(b) It has not been considered necessary to make any specific provision in the budget since, the amount involved being small, could be found, if required, by reappropriation.

(c) The estimated saving would be about Rs. 30 lakhs towards loss in excise revenue and Rs. 2 lakhs in cost of enforcement.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Is the step taken in respect of the Delhi Administration any indication of Government's intention as to the policy being extended to other States?

Shri Hajarnavis: Each State has its own problem and its own method of dealing with it.

Mr. Speaker: Does it indicate that Government propose to extend this policy to other States?

Shri Hajarnavis: We have no jurisdiction over other States. It is for them to decide.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Is it a fact that the Central Prohibition Committee wanted that during the period of the emergency prohibition programmes be allowed to go slow rather than be scrapped?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Central Prohibition Committee itself has not made any recommendation. We have met and discussed. What has been decided is that we adhere to whatever steps we have taken. We do not go into the next stage now.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : दिल्ली में मद्य निषेध के कार्य को चालू करने के लिये तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम तैयार किया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका क्या हुआ और जब तक दूसरी कमेटी, जिसके बारे में अभी विचार किया जा रहा है, नियुक्त नहीं की जाती तब तक क्या सारा कार्यक्रम स्थगित कर दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : इसके स्थगित करने की बात तो यह है कि अगर कोई प्रदेश सरकार या दिल्ली शासन अपने यहां किसी ऐसे कार्यक्रम को चलाना चाहता है या बढ़ाना चाहता है तो हम उसके रास्ते में रुकावट नहीं डालेंगे । बात इतनी ही है सिर्फ़ कि चूंकि चीफ़ मिनिस्टर मिले और उन लोगों ने कहा कि इसमें कुछ दोष है, खराबियां हैं इसलिये यह कहा गया कि अगर आप इसको बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते तो न बढ़ायें, लेकिन घटायें नहीं । आम तौर पर यह राय थी । दिल्ली के बारे में भी जो फेज्ड प्रोग्राम है उसकी तरह के बहुत से काम हो सकते हैं, टेम्परेंस के, रोकने के या दूसरी

तरह की रुकावटों की तरह पर, जैसे कि कल एक प्रोहिबिशन बोर्ड के सदस्य मुझ से मिले तो मैंने कहा कि इस स्कीम को चलाने में जो भी खर्च उनका पड़ेगा वह मैं भारत सरकार की ओर से दूंगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that as a result of the meeting of the Chief Ministers held recently in Delhi, at which the Chief Ministers expressed doubts about the successful working of the prohibition policy in their States, Government has decided to appoint a committee to go into the working of prohibition all over the country, and if so, what is the personnel of the committee and its terms of reference?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: A formal committee as such is not to be appointed. One or two people might be selected who will study the problem. The main problem is the shortcomings in the implementation of the prohibition scheme, its drawbacks, and it has therefore been suggested that competent people, one or two, might study this question and suggest how the evils which have crept into this scheme in the programme of implementation can be removed. It is for that purpose that the study has been suggested.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And if they cannot be removed?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda, has stated in one of the meetings that ethically, economically and socially total prohibition is a very sound measure and that the country will be defeating itself if the policy of prohibition is given up?

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister also agreed with it. Does he want to say anything?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I merely wanted to say that ethically and morally I agree with him 100 per cent; as regrads the economics, he is the expert in that.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जहां जहां पर पार्शल प्रोहिबिशन किया गया वह सफलीभूत नहीं हुआ ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, माननीय सदस्य मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री और होम मिनिस्टर श्री भक्तवत्सलम जी से बात करने के कब्ल इसके बारे में अपनी राय कायम न करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसे कि पहले भी शराबबन्दी के सिलसिले में सदन में कई दफे जिक्र आया, जब तक शराब बेचने वाले और पीने वाले दोनों को जेल में नहीं डाला जायेगा तब तक क्या प्रोहिबिशन सफल हो सकता है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is an opinion.

पेन्शन

*६०१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३८६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में बढ़ोत्तरी करने तथा उन्हें अन्य सुविधायें देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : सरकार ने इस विषय पर आगे विचार करना स्थगित कर दिया है क्योंकि पनशन पाने वालो ने स्वयं आ कर गृह मंत्री जी को यह कहा है कि वे संकट कालीन स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये अपने प्रस्तावों की पैरवी नहीं करना चाहते ।

[Government have decided to postpone further consideration of the matter as the pensioners themselves have told the Home Minister that they do not want to pursue their proposals in view of the national emergency.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या कुछ अन्दाज माननीय मंत्री जी बता सकते हैं कि कितने दिन तक इस प्रश्न को स्थगित रक्खा जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते फिर भी आप पैरवी करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा मतलब यह है कि आखिर कोई अन्दाजा है कि कितने दिनों तक के बाद इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका फैसला तो वही करेंगे जिन लोगों की दरख्वास्त है और जिन की ऐसी इच्छा थी, आप क्यों कर रहे ह ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सरकार को भी तो बतलाना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to pursue the question?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैंने तो प्रश्न पूछ लिया, अब तो मैं उत्तर मिलने की आशा करता हूं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : यह तो पेंशनर्स समाज के लिये बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात है कि उन्होंने असाधारण स्थिति की वजह से यह तय किया कि वे अपनी मांग को आगे न बढ़ायें । जहां तक पशन बढ़ाने की बात है उस म तो अभी थोड़ा समय लगेगा, लेकिन और जो बात उनकी हैं उन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं । बल्कि प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा गया है, जैसे कि मिसाल के लिये लिखा है प्रदेश की सरकारों को, कि सरकारी काम करने वालों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के संबंध में जो सुविधायें हैं या सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, वह उनको भी दी जायें । यह उन की मांग भी थी और उसको हमने प्रदेश की सरकारों को लिखा है । दूसरे यह कि दिल्ली में उन के दवा दर्पण के ख्याल से भी हम ने कहा कि किस तरह अपनी स्कीम में उनको हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री सम्मिलित कर सकती है । इस पर भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाये ।

श्री शिव नरायाण : क्या सरकार मेहरबानी करके यह बतायेगी कि जिन लोगों की पेंशन में हिसाब की कुछ गड़बड़ी है उसको जांच करके ठीक करने का प्रयत्न सरकार करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिसाब तो हर वक्त किया जा सकता है । अगर गड़बड़ी है तो निश्च । उस में पालिसी की तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are three demands of the pensioners: pensioners drawing less than Rs. 500 should be paid dearness allowance; pension which is reduced after commutation should be restored; the third demand is about medical facilities. What specific recommendation has been made by the Home Ministry to the Finance Ministry for its implementation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We had referred to the Finance Ministry certain proposals about the increase in the pension. In regard to medical facilities also, we have taken up the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about dearness allowance till their pension is not increased.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said we had taken it up with the Finance Ministry. For the time being we have postponed it. I must compliment the pensioners because, as I said in reply to Shri Bhakt Dharshan, they themselves felt that we could postpone this matter for the time being. So, dearness allowance and increase in pension are pending and we will consider it at the appropriate time. I have already answered the point about medical facilities.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा आदि की सहूलियत दी जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं

कि क्या यह सहूलियत उन लोगों को भी दी जायेगी जो कि घर के खुशहाल है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अब यों तो सरकारी अफसर भी सब बिलकुल एक तरह के नहीं हैं, कुछ उनमें भी खुशहाल हैं, लेकिन नियत तो सब के लिये एक ही है । इसलिये पेंशनर्स के लिये भी नियम एक ही है ।

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister just now announced that he was considering the question of medical facilities to the pensioners. Immediately after the reply I could observe the hon. Health Minister whispering her protest to him. I want to know whether her consent had been taken before the announcement was made?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Whispers have not been recorded in our debates.

"SOS" Villages for Orphans

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*903. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether "SOS" Villages are going to be planned in India to look after the orphans properly?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the facilities which the children of such villages will get? Has any special project been made for it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When the proposal is not under consideration, how can I answer such questions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether a few experts from Switzerland have visited India and they had consulted the Education Minister regarding this proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Some of the representatives came and saw me and told me about the good work which this movement was doing in Austria and in some of the Eduropean countries. But our conversation was confined only to the descriptive side and no further proposal was made.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Why is this scheme given the name 'SOS'?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This movement was started in Austria and it has spread to the Scandinavian countries and some other countries in Europe. They provide special facilities for the socially and physically handicapped children. They are kept in the villages and are looked after as if they are in their homes. Normally 15-20 cottages are built in a village and they get a homely atmosphere.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बजाय इसके कि सरकार और खर्च उठाए क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है है कि अभी जितने अनाथालय बने हुए हैं उनको कोई आर्थिक सहायता दे ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government has no proposal. All the questions which arise out of this main question have no meaning, if I may say so. The Government have no proposal before them at the present moment.

Shri Heda: The scheme may be good. But why give a bad name for it? Why not have a good name for it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government have no scheme. This is a movement started in Austria. These organisers came here and discussed this matter with me. We have not given the name. We have nothing to do with this movement.

Mr. Speaker: The name is being given to a child which is not there! Next question.

International Programme on Scientific Hydrology

*904. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the general conference of 'UNESCO' in its

12th session has approved proposals for long term international programme on scientific hydrology;

(b) if so, whether Government of India intend to take part in the programme; and

(c) the objectives of the proposed programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) The long-term programme of scientific hydrology is to come into operation in 1965. A preparatory meeting of experts is being convened by UNESCO in May 1963 to work out proposals for the long-term programme for international cooperation. UNESCO has invited the Government to depute an expert and advisers to the preparatory meeting and the proposal has been referred to the authorities concerned with the hydrologic programmes. The question of Government's participation in the long-term programme will be decided at the appropriate time.

(c) The overall objectives of the proposed programme is to improve mankind's ability to use and conserve water resources by advancing hydrologic sciences through international cooperation.

श्री तन सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों का निश्चय करने के लिए मई के महीने में कोई कानफरेंस हो रही है, और यदि यह सही है तो क्या सरकार अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई विशेष सुझाव वहां भेजने जा रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका जवाब तो उस स्टेटमेंट में दे दिया है जो कि टेबिल पर रखा गया है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: As scientific hydrology is already being adopted in India and it only requires amplification, may I know whether the Government will incur expenditure only when the full proposals are known and benefits are expected to result from the participation of advisers from India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This answer is also given in the statement which has been laid. Moreover, this is a suggestion for action.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण को देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि १९६५ तक जाकर इस कार्यक्रम को चालू करने की स्थिति आएगी । उसके पहले क्या इस देश में इस किस्म का कोई कार्यक्रम हो रहा है, और यदि हो रहा है तो क्या उसमें सरकार की तरफ से कोई सहायता दी जा रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a matter for the UNESCO to consider. The whole scheme is a UNESCO scheme, and they have invited us to participate in this programme.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many of the hydrological problems that were put before the 12th session of the UNESCO are fit to be included in the international programme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would suggest that the hon. Member may look into the statement which has been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is mentioned in the statement as follows:

> "The overall objective of the proposed programme is to improve mankind's ability to use and coserve water resources by advancing hydrologic sciences through international co-operation."

It is a general statement about improving mankind's ability. I want to know what specific measures have

been taken with particular reference to this problem in our country.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As the hon. Member will see, no special measures have been taken in our country or in other countries as well. This is a new thing which is being examined and the UNESCO has taken the initiative in this matter. It is true that in some advanced countries some preliminary work has been done, but the UNESCO is now examining to what extent it can promote this science further with the co-operation of both the countries.

Design and Engineering Unit

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*905. **Shri Sidheshwar Parkash:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Design and Engineering Unit is being established in C.S.I.R. to assist in evaluating processes developed in national laboratories; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal, but the details are yet to be worked out.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि सी० एस० आई० आर० और उस से सम्बन्धित जो लेबारेटरीज हैं उनका काम सन्तोषजनक नहीं हो रहा है ? यदि हां, तो इसका जांच करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : सवाल का पहला हिस्सा गलत है । इसका काम अच्छा हो रहा है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जिस इंजीनियरिंग और डिजाइनिंग यूनित के सम्बन्ध में अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया उसका विवरण क्या है और कब तक उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It would be difficult to give a detailed description of this unit. Its main purpose will be to see that the processes which are worked out in the laboratories are evaluated from the economic industrial and commercial points of view. At first, the chemical engineering processes, I think, will be gone into, and then the mechanical engineering processes. The unit is proposed to be set up fairly soon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रुड़की यूनिवरसिटी का रेकार्ड एशिया भर में सबसे ऊंचा माना जाता है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि यह काम रुड़की यूनिवरसिटी को सौंपा जाय ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : रुड़की यूनिवरसिटी एक आला दर्जे का यूनिवरसिटी है । इसी तरह से अन्य यूनिवरसिटियां भी आला दर्जे की हैं और हर एक यूनिवरसिटी में कुछ फैसिल्टीज हैं लेकिन वहां यह काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the establishment of this designing and engineering unit in the laboratory will be just as an experiment or is just on a theoretical basis, or, if it would be joined and conjoined with what is being done in the field?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are already such units in the laboratories dealing with the particular problems of particular laboratories. The present proposal is to have a central unit which will deal with the general problems. The particular problems will be dealt with in the laboratories as at present.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a

press report which has appeared today that the Government is contemplating to invite foreign scientists to come and evaluate the work that is being done in the laboratories?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has been customary for the CSIR to appoint reviewing committees from time to time. The time has now come for appointing a reviewing committee and in that process, it is proposed to appoint a committee.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of discoveries made in these laboratories and the number of patents which have been granted in 1961-62?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give the figures offhand, because it will run into hnudreds since the beginning of the laboratories.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether this unit will be attached to the mechanical engineering laboratory in the first instance, so that the initial expenditure may not be there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I stated earlier, some of the laboratories already have their design units. The mechanical research institute and the national metallurgical laboratories have their units. A central unit is proposed to be set up now for general problems.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I suggest that the central laboratory can be established along with the mechanical engineering laboratory.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that a reviewing committee is being appointed. I want to know what will be the composition of the committee and whether some foreign experts are also included in it and what are the terms of reference?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The terms of reference will be, as in the case of previous reviewing committees, to review the work of the CSIR and to make recommendations. It is proposed, as before, to associate some foreign scientists also, but till we receive their acceptance, we cannot name them.

Coal and Bauxite Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

*906. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested that royalty paid on their coal and bauxite be enhanced;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal; and

(c) at what stage the matter rests?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government do not intend to revise the existing royalty rate in respect of coal. For bauxite the question of revision of existing royalty rate is under consideration. A decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard the Deputy Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary. I do not quite remember what he is—aright, he said that in one case the Government do not propose to revise it and in the other case, the Government propose to do so—is that correct?

Mr. Speaker: It is correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know the reason for employing double standards like this? What is the reason for this different kind of action, in one case proposing to revise and in another case not?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of double standards.

Shri Thimmaiah: As far as coal is concerned, the rate of royalty will not be revised. The reason is that the majority of the coal mining leases were granted prior to 25-10-49. So, the rate of royalty according to the Mines and Minerals Act will not apply to these leases granted prior to October, 1949. Regarding the other leases,

we do not intend to revise the rates of royalty, because this will result in the rise of price of coal, which we do not consider desirable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the other case where it is under consideration, are talks already under way with the Madhya Pradesh Government in this respect and if so, is the Minister in a position to tell the House categorically that this matter will not be allowed to reach such a pass as happend in the case of Assam oil royalty, when finally our ageing and over-worked Prime Minister was burdened with arbitration in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He refers to what would happen afterwards.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Presumably my hon. friend wants to know something about the royalty on bauxite. The Government of India in our Ministry agreed with the proposals which have been put forward by the Madhya Pradesh Government and we have made a recommendation to the Government to accept the proposals which the M.P. Government has made. We presume that these proposals will be accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only presume?

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मन्त्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या विशेष प्रस्ताव किया है और वह कितने दिन से केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्मुख है और उसका निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : बात यह है कि रायल्टी को रेट्स बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव सभी स्टेटों से आया है और हम लगभग डेढ़,दो साल से इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं । कुछ प्रस्तावों को जो कि सरकारों से आये हैं, उनको हमने मान लिया है । बौक्साइट पर साढ़े सात परसेंट को रायल्टी देने का प्रस्ताव हम मुनासिब समझते हैं । दूसरी स्टेट्स से भी सलाह मशविरा करेंगे । कुछ सरकारें ज्यादा चाहती हैं तो कुछ कम चाहती हैं । आखिर में हम लोगों ने मुनासिब यह समझा कि मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव मुनासिब है और अब कैबिनेट के सामने जायगा और जाने से मंजूर हो जायगा ।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि दूसरी स्टेट्स में रायल्टी का जो रेट दिया जाता है वह रेट मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं दिया जाता है वह इस वास्ते मध्य प्रदेश ने रायल्टी के लिए ज्यादा रेट मांगा है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : रायल्टी का रेट सब जगह एक ही जैसा रहता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister is whispering something to the Minister. Probably the answer is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: It is their concern.

Shri Bade: The rate is not the same.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will find out later if it is not correct, not at this moment.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

*907. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for separation of judiciary from the executive has been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the names of States which have yet to implement the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the sceheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The judiciary has

been completely separated from the executive in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal.

(c) The matter is primarliy for the State Governments to consider.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know what progress has been made in the matter of carrying out this reform in the Union Territories with special reference to Laccadive Islands?

Shri Hajarnavis: It is not at present proposed that separation shall be brought into effect in the Andaman, Laccadive, Nicobar and Minicoy Islands.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What are the reasons for it?

Shri **Hajarnavis: The reason** is that conditions there do not permit this separation. I need not allude to the objective conditions which prevail there which are within the knowledge of hon. Members of this House.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the problem of separation of judiciary from the executive also includes the problem of separation of day-to-day arbitrary interference by ministers from both?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government is not accepting the directive principle contained in the Constitution with regard to separation of the judiciary from the executive; if so, may I know whether the Government is not prepared to accept it at least in the case of Union Territories?

Shri Hajarnavis: It is accepted, it is being implemented everywhere and no time will be lost in completing the process. But the conditions have got to be examined before such a scheme is put through.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what are the grounds on which some of the States favour non-separation of the executive from the judiciary?

Shri Hajarnavis: No State has said that they would not separate the judiciary from the executive; but they have their own administrative difficulties to overcome and they are gradually overcoming them.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Is it not a fact that still the appointments of Munsiffs and High Court Judges are being made by the executive, by the Home Minister in the State or in the Centre?

Shri **Hajarnavis:** That has nothing to do with the question of separation of judiciary from the executive.

Shri Swell: Sir, my question is similar to that put by Dr. Mahishi, but what the Minister stated is not very clear. By and large, may I know, what are the things that stand in the way of complete separation of the judiciary from the executive in the rest of the States? Please be more specific.

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, the process cannot be introduced overnight. It has to go from district to district. That is how it has achieved in the States which have by this time introduced it completely. So far as Assam is concerned, the Government there have appointed a committee. They are examining their own problems, and after examining the problems they will introduce it.

Shri Swell: What are the problems?

Shri Hajarnavis: It is for the committee to decide and find out.

Shri Swell: The Centre must have been acquainted with those problems.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the difficulties that face such of those States which have not sepa-

rated the judiciary from the executive?

Mr. Speaker: Just the same question again and again.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Andaman Council has passed a resolution, requesting the Home Ministry to separate the judiciary from the executive and whether the bar association has also passed a resolution of the same nature?

Shri Hajarnavis: For the information of the hon. Lady Member I may say that there was a meeting of the advisory committee on the 20th September 1962 where the question was discussed. Then it was felt that there is no case for introduction of the scheme at this stage.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी तक कितनी स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जिनमें आपने एग्जीक्यूटिव और ज्यूडिशरी को सैपेरेट कर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने बता दिया है ।

Shri Tyagi: Originally, the slogan of separating the judiciary from the executive was raised during the British days when judiciary was independent of the executive authority. May I know what safeguards have been taken to see that when judiciary is separated now it will not be under the influence of the executive powers of the State Governments? Are they going to integrate the judicial service into one Union Service?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, it is a suggestion for action. I believe in the Constitution there are enough safeguards to ensure that the citizens right to be tried in a free and fair trial is not interfered with by any authority, however powerful it might be.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What particular advantages do those States which have not separated judiciary from the executive derive by continuing the present system and opposing separation?

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not think they consider the present system advantageous. In fact, they find difficulties in implementing the system. therefore, they are gradually removing those difficulties and implementing it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कांग्रेस ने अपनी स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई की यात्रा में बराबर कहा है कि ज्यूडिशरी को एग्जीक्यूटिव से सैपेरेट किया जाना चाहिये । गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि यह कांग्रेस का कटिमेंट है और इसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये । आज पन्द्रह बरस हो गए हैं, यह नहीं हो सका सैपेरेट आज तक नहीं किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता था और वह यह है कि यह ख्याल कि प्रदेश की सरकारें ज्यूडिशरी को और एग्जीक्यूटिव को अलग नहीं करना चाहता हैं, ठीक नहीं है । अभी हमारे सहयोगी ने बताया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, मैसूर वैस्ट बंगाल ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां बिल्कुल अलग हो गई है । यह समझना कि जो प्रदेश हैं वहां बिल्कुल अलग नहीं हुई है, ऐसी बात नहीं है । अब चाहे बिहार को आप लें या मध्य प्रदेश को लें या उड़ीसा को लें या राजस्थान को लें, इन सब प्रदेशों में भी कहीं १७ जिलों में कहीं १८ जिलों में, कहीं २० जिलों में तो अलग हो गई है, ५ या ७ या अधिक में नहीं हुई है, बाकी में उसको लागू करना है,इम्प्लेमेंट करना है, इसकी देर है । एक जगह ऐसी भी हैं जैसे असम है, जहां एक कमेटी बैठी है । जहां तक यूनियन टैरिटरीज की बात है, उनमें हम करना चाहते हैं । लकादीव आइलैण्ड, अण्डमान वगैरह में पहले और काम आगे बढ़े तब फिर हम सोच सकते हैं

Crude Conditioning Plant

*908. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India's Crude Conditioning Plant at Naharkatiya has gone into operation;

(b) if so, when and at what cost it has been completed; and

(c) the installed capacity of the plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel: (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 21-2-1963. The cost of plant is about Rs. 165 lakhs.

(c) 8,000 kilolitres per day.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this plant is considered to be the first of its kind in the world? If so, what are the salient features of this plant and who designed it?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The crude oil of Naharkatiya is very waxy and gets frozen during winter season. The Assam Oil Company examined this problem and fixed on this crude conditioning plant. It is their own plant.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the full working of this plant is dependent upon the completion of the Barauni Refinery? If so, to what extent is this plant now working and by what time will the Barauni Refinery come to the stage of making this plant work fully?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact that the full capacity of this plant will be used only when the Barauni Refinery is on stream. Just now about 25 per cent of its capacity is being utilised.

Prehistoric Remains Near Rajkot

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*909. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25,000 years old rare remains have been found at Rogdi village, 34 miles away from Rajkot—Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what light it throws on Indian History?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Certain excavations are being carried out by the Government of Gujarat, but Government of India have not yet received any report on the excavations.

I might add, Sir, that a senior officer of the Department of Archaeology is being sent to visit the area and make an appraisal of the situation.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यहां जो चीजें प्राप्त हुई है, मोहनजोदड़ो में जो चीजें प्राप्त हुई थीं उनके साथ क्या इनका कोई सम्बन्ध है?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is a fact and it may be that this excavation may throw some more light upon the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: How far is the Government of India co-operating with the State Government in the excavation work?

Dr. M. M. Das: The law demands that the State Government should ask for permission of the Central Archaeological Department to carry out any excavation. They have done that and the permission has been readily given.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : खुदाई में जो चीजें मिली हैं, उनको रखने के लिए संग्रहालय में सरकार ने क्या कोई उचित व्यवस्था पहले से की है या ये सारी चीजें वहां के स्थानीय अधिकारियों के पास हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is premature to answer that question.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी जो यह खुदाई राजकोट के चारों तरफ चल रही है, क्या गुजरात सरकार ने द्वारिका और द्वारिका के चारों तरफ खुदाई के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I would like to have notice for this question. But this much I can tell the hon. Member that Dr. Sankhalia of the Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute has carried out some excavations near about Dwarka.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ये जो चीजें यहां प्राप्त हुई हैं, इनकी एज क्या होगी, पचीस हजार साल पुरानी होंगी, तीस हजार साल पुरानी होंगी या कितनी पुरानी होगी?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is expected that the exhibits that have been found belong to the Indus Valley Civilisation, that is, about 2,000 to 2,500 years before the birth of Christ. Dr. Sankhalia has found some palaeoliths, that is, old stone implements used by primitive man in areas adjacent to this particular place. It is difficult to find out the exact age of those stone implements; it may be 5,00,000 to 6,00,000 years.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो ऐतिहासिक वस्तुयें प्राप्त हुई हैं, वे क्या क्या वस्तुयें हैं, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that we have not received a detailed report of these excavations.

Grant of Mining Lease for Manganese and Chrome Ore

*912. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 692 on the 3rd April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the firm Serajuddin & Co. was permitted mining lease for Manganese and Chrome Ore after 1956;

(b) if so, how many leases were granted to the firm and in which years;

(c) whether this firm was one of the parties whose lease was revised by the Central Government and whether Government of Orissa was opposed to this revision; and

(d) if so, on what grounds the revision was permitted?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not grant any mining lease. Under Section 5(2) of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, the State Government is required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government to the grant of mining lease for minerals specified in the First Schedule to the Act. Two proposals for the grant of mining lease (one for manganese and the other for chromite) in favour of M|s. Serajuddin & Co. were received from the Government of Orissa one each in 1957 and 1958 and approval of the Central Government thereto was conveyed to the State Government. Information as to whether these two leases were actually granted by the State Government after obtaining Central Government's prior approval. is not available.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Industrial Policy Resolution has clearly prohibited these mining leases being granted after 1956. It is the policy of the Central Government that whenever any recommendation comes from the State Government in this matter, automatically it will approve it? Is it not a fact that, so far as the particular mining lease to Messrs. Serajuddin and Company is concerned, except Messrs. Serajuddin and Company no other private party was given the mining lease for chrome ore since 1959?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, the latter part of the question is not correct. But I might explain that since 1956

when the Industrial Policy Resolution laid down the control of special mineral ores by the Government, the Ministry of Mines and Fuel examined this question through the expert committee and surveyed the whole country for major minerals which were coming under the Schedule A. There are several minerals which are not major for which I am also making an enquiry as to what specific rules or regulations may be laid down for distribution. Throughout the country, thousands of applications were received after the expert committee had completed its report and recommendations and carved out major ores which had to be controlled by the public sector, or worked by the public sector either through the Central Government or through the State Governments. The rest isolated chunks of areas were left back. They were given back to the State Governments to be treated as if they were like other non-Schedule minerals. Now, those small isolated areas according to our Ministry and also according to the Planning Commission were advised to be left out for the private sector. On that basis, on that background policy, thousands of applications were received from the rest of the country. The number, perhaps, I have also got. Since 1956, there have been 2,618 references from all State Governments seeking the approval of the Central Government to the grant of mineral concessions to private companies relating to scheduled minerals. Of these 2,618, 2,382 have been approved by the Central Government in the normal course, 218 have been rejected and 18 are still pending.

So far as the chromite leases are concerned—I speak from memory because they are still being examined and they have to be placed on the Table of the House in response to the wishes of my hon. friend Hem Barua—there were two leases granted to Serajuddin & Co. from Orissa. One was for manganese and the other was for chrome. They were given on the sponsoring of the State Governments and their initiation. All that we had to do was only to approve them in the formal way.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has not replied to the first part of my question, whether in spite of the Industrial Policy Resolution it is incumbent on the Government of India, whenever they get a recommendation from State Governments, to simply approve it and that they have nothing to do in the matter so far as the implementation of that particular policy is concerned. He has also not clarified whether this particular chrome ore for the area which was given was the isolated area about which the experts had opined.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think I clarified the position. But I would again try to do so. About those areas which were isolated, the State Government were expected to treat it as if it was normal non-scheduled minerals and they could have sent their recommendation and all that we had to do was to send our formal approval. This chrome area was not in that reserve area. The State Governments were required not to send any recommendation to us from areas which were reserved for private sector and whereever such areas were recommended by the State Governments which lay in the reserve area, the Government of India took special care to see that they were not thrown open to private sector unless the public sector, the State authorities and the Central Government authorities had clearly decided not to work that area in the next few years. I do not think there are too many areas which are being taken out from the reserve area to be left out for the private sector.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: About the revisions of the mining leases, is it not a fact, as the Minister has stated earlier, that there were six cases which were revised in 1962 and there were cases which were revised in 1959 and 1961 and may I know whether these revisions of the mining leases that were made were those that were obtained from the Government of India prior to 1956 or whether new mining leases

that were granted after 1956 also came for revision from the Government of Orissa?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know with regard to the specific details.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You promised to give more particulars on that day.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said there are many other cases and, as an assurance to the questions put by Shri Hem Barua, that papers will be laid on the Table of the House. But, in order to assure my friend, I would like to state that in this latter period from 1956 to 1962, so far as chrome leases are concerned, there was not one single case where the Government of India took any initiative.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no question of initiative.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these mining leases that were sponsored, whether they were pre-1956....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They were in league. As far as this firm is concerned, both are involved.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what he insinuates.

Shri Hem Barua: Both the Centre and the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no question of initiative. Do not take the plea that the State Government recommended. There is no question of initiative. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know. I say, whether it was pre-1956 or post-1956, no chrome mining lease was initiated by the Government of India. All the details that are still to be laid on the Table of the House in response to Shri Hem Barua's query will be there, which will perhaps satisfy hon. Members that the Government of India did not take any initiative.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is a different question altogether. I put the question with regard to a previous question to which a reply is asked for. In reply to the original question, the Minister said that one was revised in 1958, the second in 1959 and the third in 1961, and in 1962 six were revised. When I asked could you not give us the names of the parties, he said, I will check up. That was the question which was put. He says something.

Mr. Speaker: In the statement, he will supply all the information. I hope that would be done.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All the details will be supplied.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that an application from Messrs Serajuddin & Co. for the export of manganese ore against machinery to be imported for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on a barter basis was forwarded by the Mines and Fuel Ministry to the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the 29th of March, just a day earlier or the day before which Mr. Serajuddin was arrested, and if so, may I know what are the special considerations on account of which this application of Messrs. Serajuddin & Co. was forwarded to the Commerce and Industry Ministry because this firm was already in disgrace and discredited....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question is not relevant.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, it is relevant?

Mr. Speaker: The original question was about mining lease for manganese and chrome ore. Serajuddin & Co. is not under discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, according to my simple understanding, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order . . .

Shri Hem Barua: . . . may I submit to you with all humility the purpose of this question is to pin-point the shady negotiation or the shady deal with Messrs. Serajuddin & Co.

Mr Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: My question springs from this. I want to pin-point . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he kindly resume his seat? I have to look to this question that is before me. It is not an enquiry, whole of it, against Messrs Serajuddin & Co. or any shady deals that might have been entered into or not entered into. I am not concerned. During this particular question, I am confining myself to this. The question is clear, whether the firm Serajuddin & Co. was permitted mining lease for manganese and chrome ore after 1956.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the purpose behind the question?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what is the purpose behind it.

Shri Hem Barua: The whole thing is in connection with....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of answer to part (a) of the question about mining lease given to Serajuddin & Co., is it a fact that not merely was the matter taken to that stage, but also he was recommended a lease for the export of manganese ore by the Minister to the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the same time as Mr. Serajuddin's brother or relation Shamsuddin was given an import licence for the import of machinery for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

Mr. Speaker: Again, it is the same thing.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I want to reply to that question.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that because he wants to reply, therefore, I should permit him.

As far as I have been able to follow that question, it is just the same question as was put earlier but in another form.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is different.

Mr. Speaker: Then too, what objection....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I threw a challenge to the hon. Member sitting opposite. Is he prepared to accept it? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A specific question is put but replies are not given. What is this challenge? Does the hon. Minister accept the challenge? He does not resign but throws a challenge. It is a disgrace.

Shri Hem Barua: I made some charges against this Ministry but he could not reply to those charges. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: He has to resign.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member had asked the same question in another form.

Shri Hem Barua: He did not reply to some charges which I had made in the course of my speech on the Demands of his Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: After making his observations, the hon. Member must resume his seat. I am crying again and again that he should resume his seat, but I find that he still continues.

Shri Hem Barua: As soon as you stood up, I resumed my seat.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to reply, he may reply now.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What my hon. friend Shri Kamath has said is incorrect. He should correct himself by accepting my statement that all that he has said is not correct. No Shamsuddin's or Serajuddin's proposal has been forwarded for recommendation by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for exchange on barter basis.

Re: S.Q. No. 910

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा सवाल नम्बर ६१० नहीं बुलाया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह २३ तारीख के लिए रख दिया गया है । आपको अपने कागजों में नोटिस मिला होगा । शायद आपने उसको पढ़ा नहीं है ।

[बेला रोड, दिल्ली में क्वार्टरों का गिराया जाना

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*६१३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री ग्र० प्र० सिंह :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा **करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५ अप्रैल, १९६३ को पुलिस ने बेला रोड दिल्ली के क्वार्टरों को गिराना शुरू कर दिया था ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस के लाठी चार्ज करने के फलस्वरूप कुछ व्यक्तियो को चोटें आईं थीं तथा कुछ व्यक्तियों को भारत रक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डिप्टी म्यूनिसिपल कमिश्नर ने क्वार्टरों को गिराने से पहले यह आश्वासन दिया था कि क्वार्टरों को गिराया नहीं जायगा ; और

(घ) क्या मामले की जांच करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.]

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ये जो क्वार्टर गिराए गए हैं, ये संकटकालीन स्थिति के पहले कितने गिराए गए और बाद में कितने गिराए गए ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: During this operation only about 148 houses were demolished.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how many were demolished before the emergency and how many after that.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The main question refers to a certain date, namely 5th April, 1963.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने क्वार्टर गिराए गए हैं उनमें रहने वालों के लिए सरकार ने रहने की अन्य व्यवस्था की है या नहीं ? कितनों को और जगह दी गयी है और कितनों को नहीं दी गयी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना जी ने उस दिन दे दिया था ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कहां दिया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब डिबेट हो रही थी ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I reply to that question? About 380 camping-sites were allotted to the squatters during this period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is the common practice in Delhi that the corporation authorities are afforded police help for demolition of the quarters rightly or wrongly, and if so, whether Government have taken any decision to leave this for the future to the corporation authorities and not give any police aid?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In this particular area, the corporation does not come into the picture at all. It is the Delhi Development Authority, and it was they who took action for demolishing these quarters.

Economic Criteria for Backwardness

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*914. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Union Government suggested to the States to apply economic criteria rather than caste distinctions for determining backwardness; and

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have adopted the economic criterion according to which persons, with annual income not exceeding Rs. 1200, will be treated as belonging to "other backward classes" for the grant of Scholarships and tuition fees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the information available with the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, see* No. LT-1146/63.]

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the word 'backward' has been used in some States comprehensively so as to cover more than 80 per cent of the population, by grading it into 'backward' and 'more backward', and if so, what steps have been taken to discourage that practice?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: All that we are doing now is to suggest to the State Governments that they should adopt the economic criterion instead of the caste criterion. What the hon. Member has said may be true of some States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the time by which the States are expected to switch on to the economic criterion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Even we who have adopted this economic criterion will take some time to switch on entirely to the economic criterion. So, the States also will take their own time according to their own administrations.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों को यह निदेश दिया है कि जिसकी आमदनी १२०० रुपए साल से कम होगी उसको बैकवर्ड क्लास में गिना जाएगा ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have taken Rs. 1500 as the economic criterion in certain cases. In some categories, it is between Rs. 1500 and Rs. 2000, in some others it is upto Rs. 2400.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether this economic criterion of backwardness does not offend the wording and sprit of the Constitution which speaks only of educational and social backwardness of the people as being the criterion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: All these have been taken into consideration.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या जो रिपोर्ट श्रीमान काका कोलेलकर साहब ने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बारे में दी थी उसमें कोई ऐसी कसौटी का जिक्र किया गया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I have the question repeated clearly?

Mr. Speaker: Is the report given by Kaka Kalelkar available in Members?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: He can look into that and need not ask a question about that.

Shri Swell: May I know what will be the position of a poor backward member of the scheduled tribes like myself vis-a-vis this economic criterion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They are not covered by the economic criterion at all. Candidates for scholarships from every scheduled tribe get all the facilities required by them.

Shri Swell: That was not my question

Mr. Speaker: She says the hon. Member is quite protected.

Shri Swell: My question is: will this economic criterion be applied to the scheduled tribes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No. They are not covered by the economic criterion.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने जो सजेशन दिया है उस पर प्रान्तों में अमल किया गया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It may be due to the suggestions we made or it may be on their own. As per the statement I have laid on the Table, the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore have already taken steps, and Punjab is also on the way. Some other States have also taken up this question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जिनकी आमदनी १२०० रुपए सालाना से कम होगी अगर उनको वैकवर्ड माना जाएगा तो क्या जितनी फैसिलिटीज आफिसेज वगैरह में मिलने जाली हैं व उनको दी जायेंगी या नहीं दी जायेंगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : माननीय सदस्य को इसमें कुछ भ्रम हो रहा है। यह जो १२००, या १५०० या २००० की आमदनी की बात रखी गयी है यह केवल स्कालरशिप्स के लिए है। इसके यह मानी नहीं हैं कि जिनकी आमदनी १२०० या उससे कम है उनको वैकवर्ड क्लास मान लिया जाएगा। इसका वैकवर्ड क्लास की परिभाषा से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल एक अलग चीज है और यह इसलिए रखा जा रहा है कि लोगों को किस आधार पर स्कालरशिप दिए जाएं जिसमें जाति पांत का झगड़ा न हो। शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को इससे अलग रखा गया है।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the criterion of backwardness laid down in the Backward Classes Commission's report is also being acted upon and followed by Government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have taken the economic criterion because if we followed only the caste criteria, there may be other castes which may not come under backward classes according to caste, but will be economically backward. We want to help backward people, whether they belong to this caste or that caste, but they must be economically backward.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Is it a fact that the facilities given to the backward classes are, in some cases, proving an incentive to remain backward?

Mr. Speaker: It is an expression of opinion.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: According to the statement laid on the Table, three States are giving this scholarship according to the recommendation. Has the Central Government given some grant to these States to carry out this suggestion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is not a matter of carrying out our suggestion. For other backward classes the Central Government is giving grants for scholarship, post-matric and pre-matric.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister made a distinction between backward classes and scheduled tribes. I want to know why a birth right should be recognised for the purpose of scholarships etc? If a man is quite well off, why should his son deprive the sons of poorer people?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That is why we are following the economic criterion and for the scheduled tribes, they are given the constitutional provision.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over and I am straightaway proceeding to the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance, because from now onwards we have five hours to fill in. I will take up all other business that is on the Order Paper at 5 p.m. after putting these Demands.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: There is a Short Notice Question also, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सब उसी वक्त लिये जायेंगे।

Shri Tyagi: What about the formal motions? Can they be taken up now?

Mr. Speaker: All other business that is on the Order Paper will be taken up after 5 O'Clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recruitment of Officers

*902. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for the recruitment of I.A.S. Officers and Officers for Central Services Class I;

(b) the extent to which the programme will be affected by the existence of surplus staff in various Ministries; and

(c) whether requisitions made to the U.P.S.C. have been revised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Presumably the Member is referring to recruitment to be made as a result of the competitive examination held in 1962. It is proposed to appoint 90 candidates to the I.A.S. and 146 candidates to the I.F.S. and other Central Services Class I on the basis of 1962 examination.

(b) and (c). In so far as the I.A.S. is concerned, with which the Home Ministry is directly concerned, the programme of recruitment will not be affected by the existence of surplus staff in the Central Ministries, and the requisition sent to the U.P.S.C has not been revised. In regard to the Class I Central Services, requisitions are sent to the Commission directly by the Ministries concerned before the finalisation of the results.

Petroleum-engineering Course

*911. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities in which the course of Petroleum-engineering has been introduced;

(b) whether in view of the oil found in Gujarat, any university in Gujarat has decided to start the course of Petroleum-Engineering; and

(c) the present capacity of such colleges and future plans?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Two Institutes are at present conducting courses in Petroleum Technology.

(b) Two Universities in Gujarat have submitted schemes for courses in this field.

(c) The present admission capacity of the institutes conducting courses in Petroleum Technology is 28 annually. The question of expanding the training facilities and starting new centres is under the consideration of an Expert Committee.

Traffic Problem in Delhi

*915. **Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee set up by this Ministry to go into the traffic problems involving increase in accidents in Delhi has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs: (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की काम की दशा

916. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में यह बताया गया हो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के कार्य की दशा सुधारने के बारे में अन्तर्विभागीय समिति द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० डी० ११४७/६३**]

Subsidised for Collieries

***917. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion voiced at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association recently held at Calcutta for rendering subsidy to collieries working under adverse conditions; and

(b) if so, Government's attitude towards the same?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes. The reference obviously is to the statement made by the Chairman of the Indian Mining Association at the annual general meeting of the Association held in Calcutta on 22-3-1963 that they have been told that the rates cannot be increased because the total income from the cess is insufficient. The Government had examined this matter and liberalized the subsidy for hard cases. The Government is of the opinion that there is no case for any further increase in subsidy and therefore the question of insufficiency of income from cess does not arise.

कोयले की कीमत

*९१८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की कीमत बढ़ाने का विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग का दृष्टिकोण जानने की कोशिश की गई है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय): विषय सरकार के विचारधीन है।

रेंड बांध

***९१९. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २७ फरवरी, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेंड बांध से प्राप्त बिजली तथा पानी के उत्तर प्रदेश व मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य वितरण के प्रश्न की जांच के लिये जो विशेष समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी उसने किस तरह की सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ख) उन सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). समिति ने अभी तक अपनी सिफारिशों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

Scholarships in Andhra Pradesh

1978. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Andhra Pradesh for post-Matric study during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount of such scholarship given to each student?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Scheduled Castes—3377; Scheduled Tribes—184.

(b) The rates of scholarships for various courses are given in the attached statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library, *see* No. LT-1148/63.]

Development of Hindi in Orissa

1979. Shri Ram Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total amount received by the voluntary organisations and the Government of Orissa during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan period for the development of Hindi in that State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A sum of Rs. 11,084 was paid to the Government of Orissa under the Scheme for appointment of Hindi Teachers in 1961-62.

A sum of Rs. 300 was paid to the Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Sabha Cuttack in 1962-63 as part payment of the cost of 200 copies of its monthly journal.

भारत सेवक समाज को दी गई सहायता

१९८०. श्री रणंजय सिंह : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज को विभिन्न शिविरों को चलाने के लिये १९६१-६२ के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी धन-राशि दी गयी ;

(ख) १९६२-६३ के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण युवक-शिविरों तथा छात्र-शिविरों की धन राशि अब कम कर दी गयी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ६,९७,०००.०० रु० विभिन्न प्रकार के श्रम और समाज सेवा शिविरों के संचालन के लिये ।

(ख) ५,५०,०४२.०० रु०

(ग) जी हां ।

Aid to Utkal University

1981. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total financial assistance given to the Utkal University (Orissa) during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 1962-63—Rs. 16,84,143.89 nP.

1963-64 (so far)—'Nil'.

विभागों में छंटनी

१९८२. श्री सिथेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात्कालीन स्थिति के कारण उनका मंत्रालय कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी संख्या क्या है और इससे कितनी राशि की बचत होगी ; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों का श्रेणीवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षामंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क), (ख) और (ग) : मंत्रालय में कार्य प्रणाली और क्रियाविधि को सरल बनाने तथा कार्य के मूल्यांकन और संगठनात्मक विश्लेषण सम्बन्धी विस्तृत अध्ययन १९६१-६२ में आरंभ कर १९६२-६३ में पूरा किया गया । मुख्यतः इस अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप और संकटकालीन स्थिति के दौरान बचत की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए ४० पद कम करने का निश्चय किया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप १९६३-६४ के दौरान लगभग १,९४,७२४ रुपये की बचत हो सकेगी ।

वर्गानुसार निम्नांकित पद कम किये गये हैं :—

१ अनु सचिव
४ सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार
३ शिक्षा अधिकारी
५ अनुभाग अधिकारी
२० सहायक
७ तकनीकी सहायक

Educational Concessions to Pensioners' Children

1983. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have recently been asked to consider the question of extending the same concessions in respect of tuition fees to the children of pensioners as are allowed to the children of Government servants in the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्त्री शिक्षा के लिए धन

१९८४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों ने १९६१–६२ और १९६२–६३ में स्त्री शिक्षा के लिये निर्धारित राशि को अन्य कार्यों में लगा दिया है या उसमें कटौती कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का राज्यवार विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) स्थिति को पूर्ववत् कायम रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये और उसके प्रति किस राज्य की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या ए,ल० टी० ११४६/६३]

Import of Steel from U.S.S.R.

1985. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**
Shri Elayaperumal:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are imporing steel from the Soviet Union for the expansion of the thermal power station at Neyveli in Madras State;

(b) if so, the quantity being imported;

(c) the rate at which it is being imported; and

(d) other terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Neyveli Lignite Corporation are importing from the Soviet Union 1174 metric tonnes of steel for the 50 MW unit (sixth unit) of the Neyveli thermal expansion scheme.

(c) 115·20 Roubles or roughtly Rs. 609:20 per tonne, c.i.f. Madras Port.

(d) The steel is being supplied under the 337·5 million rouble Soviet credit of September, 1959 and will be delivered within the 1st half of 1963. Supply of steel for the 100 MW unit (seventh unit) would be on terms to be mutually agreed upon betwen the Corporation and the Soviet organisation after the project report for the expansion scheme is received and accepted.

Committees Constituted by Home Ministry

1986. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names of Committees on different subjects constituted by this Ministry for 1961-62?

The Miniser of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1150/63).

Training for Underground Water Prospecting

1987. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees from India who received training for underground water prospecting in arid zones, organised at Lahore from 26th March to 20th April, 1962;

(b) the extent of expenditure borne partly by the Government of India and UNESCO;

(c) whether the services of these trained persons are utilized by Government; and

(d) if so, at what places and in what capacity?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Six.

(b) No expenditure was incurred by Government as Unesco meets travel and maintenance costs of participants in regional training courses.

(c) & (d). The trainees were lecturers in the Departments of geology or geophysics in the Universities of Andhra, Baroda and Nagpur and in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

It is expected that their experience in the training course will have been found useful to them in their work.

Women's Hostel, Utkal University

1988. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central grants were given to the Utkal University (Orissa) for setting up Women's Hostel and for organising Cultural Festivals since 1959 to date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 1723.00 was sanctioned for the Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival held during 1961-62.

The proposal of the University to construct a Hostel for Women students is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Grant for School Hostels in Orissa

1989. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned any loan or grant to Orissa Government for construction of School Hostels in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

1990. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was surrendered by Orissa Government as unspent in 1961-62 under the State and Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of the Scheuled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Backward Class	Central assistance unutilised		Total
	State Sector	Central Sector	
(a) Scheduled Tribes .	3·15	Nil	3·15
(b) Scheduled Castes .		0·03	0·03
TOTAL .	3·15	0·03	3·18

Development of Oriya Language

1991. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to Orissa Government for development of Oriya language during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two schemes *viz.* Publication of (i) Sarala Mahabharat and (ii) Encyclopaedia costing Rs. 47,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- respectively were undertaken by the Government of Orissa. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 36,000/- representing 50 per cent. of the total anticipated expenditure during 1962-63.

Cultural Festivals in Utkal University

1992. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central grants were given to Utkal University (Orissa) for organising cultural festivals during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 1723.00 was sanctioned in 1962-63 for Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival held during 1961-62.

दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें

१९९३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने इस आशय की सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिये विभागीय परीक्षायें आयोजित की जानी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में ऐसी कितनी परीक्षायें आयोजित की गयी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) और (ख). दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिये सामान्य रूप में विभागीय परीक्षायें लेने की सिफारिश नहीं की थी, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के ग्रेड की सीधी भरती समाप्त करने की सिफारिश करते हुए आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस ग्रेड के रिक्त स्थानों का कुछ भाग, जिसकी भरती पहले सीधी भरती द्वारा की जा रही थी, लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के लिये खुली सीमित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर पदोन्नति द्वारा, भरा जाय । केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरीकल सेवा के अपर डिवीजन ग्रेड में ५० प्रतिशत रिक्तियां उपरोक्त ढंग से भरने का निश्चय किया गया है, तथा इस उद्देश्य से एक सीमित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा लेने का प्रश्न अभी विचारधीन है।

Training of Indian Oil Technicians in Iraq

1994. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian oil technicians are being sent to Iraq for higher training in various branches of petroleum industry;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the period of training; and

(c) the basis for the selection of these persons?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Central Prohibition Committee

1995. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the recommendation of the Central Prohibition Committee regarding the creation of a ten-mile dry belt adjoining the dry areas has been adopted in all the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The information regarding the creation of dry belts in different States is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library, *see* No. LT-1151/63].

Technical Qualifications

1996. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps Government have taken in persuading the Universities and State Governments to recognise the technical qualifications in Humanities and Pure Science already recognised by the Central Government but not recognised by them for employment purposes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In the case of recognition of qualifications awarded by institutions, other than Universities or Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education, for purposes of employment under the Central Government, the Universities and the State Governments are not persuaded to accord similar recognition. However, where a diploma or a certificate is awarded by an agency of the Central Government, the question of its recognition for employment purposes is taken up with the State Governments.

It is, however, for each State Government to formulate its own policy in the matter of recognition of educational qualifications for purposes of recruitment to posts and services under its control.

Displaced Persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1997. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan rehabilitated till December, 1962 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the facilities made available to them for education imparted through Bengali in the primary and secondary stages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 10,021.

(b) Arrangements already exist for imparting instruction through Bengali at the primary stage. Consideration is being given to provision of suitable facilities at the secondary stage in schools where a sufficient number of pupils are available.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

1998. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diploma awarded by the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was regarded as equivalent to M.Sc. Degree;

(b) whether the Diploma-holders of the School are now being granted B.Sc. degrees by the Bihar or Ranchi University;

(c) whether Government consider it expedient to remove this anomaly; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give the School an autonomous status exercising powers of an independent University?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No Sir; only Associateship Diploma in Applied Geology of the Institution is regarded as equivalent to M.Sc. degree in Geology of Recognised Universities.

(b) No Sir; only those students who register themselves with the University of Ranchi and pass the prescribed University examinations in conformity with the rules of the University, are awarded following degrees by the University;

(1) B.Sc. (with Hons.) in Mining Engineering after 4 years of study;

(2) B.Sc. (Hons.) in Petroleum Technology after 4 years of study;

(3) B.Sc. (Hons) in Applied Geology after three years of study;

(4) M.Sc. in Applied Geology after one year of study at post-B.Sc. (Hons) level in Applied Geology;

(5) B.Sc. (Hons) in Applied Geophysics after 3 years of study;

(6) M.Sc. in Applied Geophysics after one year of study at post-B.Sc. (Hons) level in Geophysics.

(c) The question of anomaly does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir. A proposal is under consideration of Government to register the School under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and to empower it to grant academic awards by virtue of powers derived under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

Coal Producers Associations

1999 Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the number of associations of Coal Producers which have been formally recognised by Government till the end of 1962, with their names?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The following associations of Coal Producers have been recognised till the end of 1962:—

1. Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
2. Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta.
3. Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Dhanbad.
4. Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Mining Association Nagpur.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

2000. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers likely to be recruited this year and the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Service	No. of Officers on deputation to the Ministry of Home Affairs			
	S.C.	S.T.	Others	Total
I.A.S.			36	36
I.P.S.	2		121	123

(b) Service	Total Recruitment	Number of posts reserved for	
		S.C.	S.T.
I.A.S.	90	11	4
I.P.S.	75	16	4

Stoppage of New Recruitment for Class III Services

2001. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to stop the new recruitment for class III services in the Central Government services for some time;

(b) if so, whether the order has been issued; and

(c) for how long this order will continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The question is still under examination by the Economy Group appointed by the Committee of the Secretaries and no decision has yet been taken.

अमेरिका में भारतीय विद्यार्थी

२००२. **श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमेरिका के विश्वविद्यालयों तथा विभिन्न शिक्षा संस्थाओं में कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थी (जिनसे उनके मंत्रालय का संबंध है) अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने अमेरिका से छात्रवृत्तियां पाते हैं ; और

(ग) वे वहां किन विशेष विषयों का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) २,२८७ (यह संख्या केवल उन छात्रों की है, जिन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित विषय लिये हैं)

(ख) ४४५ ।

(ग) समाज विज्ञान, भाषा, समाज शास्त्र, लोक प्रशासन, गणित और सांख्यकी, धर्म तथा धर्मदर्शन, प्राकृतिक विज्ञान, शिक्षा, ललित कला, पुस्तकालय विज्ञान तथा पत्रकारिता ।

Medical Examination of Delhi School Students

2003. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the students of middle and higher secondary Government and Government aided schools in Delhi are not examined medically once or twice a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that physical training is not imparted to all the students in these schools; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to train physical instructors in Delhi for various schools and to examine all the students by a qualified doctor at least once in a quarter or six months?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir, students of all the schools except the Corporation schools, are medically examined regularly.

(b) No, Sir, Physical training is imparted.

(c) The question does not arise, except with respect to medical examination of students in the Corporation schools for which purpose the Corporation has started a pilot project under their School Health Scheme.

Exchange of Students Scheme

2004. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent abroad and the countries assigned to them under the Exchange of Students Scheme with which his Ministry is concerned;

(b) the number of students from abroad now in India under the same scheme; and

(c) the financial involvement of Government under each category?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) U.S.S.R. 10; Rumania 2; and U.A.R. 8.

(b) U.S.S.R. 9; Rumania 2; and U.A.R. 1.

(c) The Government bears return air travel cost of Indian scholars sent to Rumania. No expenditure is involved on scholars sent to the U.S.S.R. and the UAR Scholars from USSR and Rumania are paid maintenance allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. and from U.A.R. Rs. 300 p.m: In addition, all these scholars are entitled to tuition and examination fees, cost of study tours and visits to Holiday and Youth Welfare Camps.

Patharkhera Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

2005. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Patharkhera Coal Mine in Madhya Pradesh by National Coal Development Corporation has started:

(b) if not, when it will be started; and

(c) the proposed target of production per annum from this mine and when the target is likely to be achieved?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A Project Report for the development of Patharkhera Colliery in Madhya Pradesh has been prepared and approved by Government. The ultimate target of production of 0·45 million tonnes per annum is expected to be achieved in 1968-69 while the target for the last year of the current Plan in 1965-66 is 0·3 million tonnes. Preliminary work for the development of this mine has been taken up by the Corporation.

Scheduled Caste Officers

2006. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons selected in 1962 for appointment to the grades of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary, separately; and

(b) the number of scheduled castes officers selected for each grade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Deputy Secretary	35
Under Secretary	40

(b) Nil.

Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Delhi

2007. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned so far under the Third Five Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount spent so far out of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Scheduled Castes Rs. 4,05,000.

Scheduled Tribes Nil.

(b) Rs. 4,66,896 (The excess expenditure was met by reappropriation within the Area Demand).

Trafficking in Tribal Females

2008. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trafficking in tribal female labourers on a fairly large scale is going on mostly in industrial areas of India; and

(b) whether any special study has been made of this problem

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi

2009. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies in Delhi and New Delhi which were constructed without approved plans were approved afterwards during 1962 and how many were rejected and demolished; and

(b) the detail in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the concerned authorities and shall be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

कुतुब मीनार, दिल्ली

२०१०. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई अभिलेख हैं जिनसे पता लगता है कि कुतुब मीनार का नाम पहिले विष्णुध्वज था ; और

(ख) क्या कुतुब के पास जो लोह-स्तम्भ है वह भी चन्द्र गुप्त द्वितीय ने बनवाया था ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी नहीं । ऐसा कोई पुरातात्वीय या अभिलेख संबंधी साक्ष्य नहीं है जिससे इस दृष्टिकोण का समर्थन होता हो ।

(ख) महरौली के लोह स्तम्भ पर उत्कीर्ण लेख राजा चन्द्र के हैं जिसे विद्वान, चन्द्रगुप्त द्वितीय विक्रमादित्य मानते हैं ।

U.P.S.C. Appointments for Manipur

2011. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission made some appointments on trial basis in 1962 for Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons for such appointments;

(c) whether such appointments were made in the case of other States in All India Services as well; and

(d) if so, the respective number of such posts in State Service and in All India Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes. Such appointments are sometimes recommended by the Union Public Service Commission in their discretion.

(b) The Commission make such recommendations in border line cases.

(c) and (d). The Union Public Service Commission do not recommend any appointment to State services, and the Central Government have no information whether Public Service Commissions in States recommend any appointments on trial. There has been no case of apopintment on trial basis to the All India Services.

Technical Institutes in Hill Areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

2012. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some technical institutes in the backward hilly areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with location?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A polytechnic is proposed to be set up at Hamirpur, Kangra District, for Diploma Courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Hostels for S.C. & S.T. Students in Punjab

2013. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels opened in Punjab State during the last five years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students; and

(b) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made any report about their working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The required information has been called for from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information is received.

(b) Yes.

Consumption of Petroleum Products in Punjab

2014. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of Petroleum Products in Punjab during 1962-63; and

(b) whether it caters fully the needs of the Punjab State?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No precise data in respect of the consumption of petroleum products in the Punjab during 1962-63 is available.

The consumption of petroleum products in the Punjab during 1962-63 has been roughly estimated between 2,30,000 to 2,80,000 metric tons.

(b) No difficulty seems to have been experienced in meeting the full requirements of petroleum products of the State.

गृहरक्षकों के लिए अनिवार्य बीमा

२०१५. श्री सिवेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद् की जन सम्पर्क समिति का यह सुझाव विचाराधीन था कि होमगार्डों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अनिवार्य बीमा योजना आरम्भ की जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ; और

(ग) इस योजना को लागू करने पर कुल कितना खर्च पड़ेगा ?

गृह-कार्य राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) होम गार्ड रूल्स में एक अनिवार्य धारा है जिसमें होमगार्डों को प्रशिक्षण अथवा कार्य-अवधि में जन-धन की हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने का प्रबन्ध है । होमगार्डों को व्यक्तिगत हानि (आपातकालीन व्यवस्था) योजना १९६२ के अन्तर्गत लाभ दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है जिससे वर्तमान आपात काल में होमगार्डों को शारीरिक क्षति पहुंचने पर प्रारम्भिक सहायता मिल सके । इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुये जन-सम्पर्क समिति के सुझाव पर आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Indian Mining Association

2016. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute between the Indian Mining Association and the Government of West Bengal over the removal of royalty-receiving rights of lessees and sub-lessees has been resolved; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The dispute between the Indian Mining Association and the Government of West Bengal is pending before the High Court of Calcutta.

Scarcity of Explosives for Mining Industry

2017. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaint of the Indian Mining Association voiced at their recent Annual General Meeting held in Calcutta, pointing to the suffering of the Mining Industry for want of adequate quantity of explosives;

(b) if so, the demand of the Industry for explosives during 1961 and 1962 and how far it was met; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the supplies during 1963?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand of the Coal Industry for explosives during the years 1961 and 1962 was:

	1961	1962
(i) Non-permitted explosives. .	1800 tonnes	2150 tonnes
(ii) Permitted explosives . .	2500 tonnes	3800 tonnes
(iii) Electric (approved detonators) .	10·5M Numbers	12·0 M Numbers
(iv) Ordinary detonators . .	10·8M Numbers	12·5 M Numbers

Except for a temporary shortage in July, 1962, the demand of the Industry was met during the above two years.

(c) A close watch is being kept over the position of demand and supply of explosives to the Mining Industry.

Confirmation of Upper Division Clerks

2018. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the persons appointed to Grade I (U.D.C.) of the Clerical Scheme in 1954 have since been confirmed in their posts; and

(b) if not, the number of persons who have not so far been confirmed and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Various Ministries and Departments are concerned with the information asked for. The information is, therefore, not readily available. However the position regarding confirmation of persons in Grade I (U.D.C.) is explained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, see* No. LT-1152/63].

नाहन में राजकीय डिग्री कालेज

२०१९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्रताप सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ६ सितम्बर १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४२९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिरमौर जिले के नाहन स्थान पर एक राजकीय डिग्री कालेज खोलने के संबंध में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच कि नाहन में ही एक प्राइवेट सहायता प्राप्त डिग्री कालेज कुछ वर्षों से चलता आ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (क) के बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय करते समय उस पहिले वाले कालेज के भाग्य का क्या फैसला किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन का नाहन में एक राजकीय डिग्री कालेज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) नाहन के वर्तमान कालेज की प्रबन्ध समिति अगले शैक्षणिक वर्ष (१९६३–६४) से संस्था को बंद करने का निश्चय किया है ।

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में [विभागीय] उम्मीदवार

२०२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १० नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध सेवाओं तथा प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में सफल होने वाले द्वितीय श्रेणी के विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्तियों में बराबरी की सुविधायें देने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : संभवतः सदस्य महोदय का आशय प्रथम श्रेणी की नियुक्तियों से हैं । इस प्रश्न पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सलाह से विचार किया गया था तथा उन्हें प्रथम श्रेणी की सेवाओं में नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि वे द्वितीय श्रेणी की सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिये ही पात्र हैं तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने उनको केवल ऐसे पदों के लिये ही योग्य बताया था ।

सीमेंट की जगह काम आने वाली वस्तु

२०२१. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्था ने सीमेंट की जगह उपयोग में आने लायक एक दूसरी वस्तु का अनुसंधगन कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) अब तक की प्रगति का विवरण क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) यह पता चला है कि चूने के साथ मिली सुधरी हुई अभिक्रियाशील सुर्खी का उपयोग राजगीरी के काम में सीमेंट की जगह किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं । उसके उत्पादन में रुचि लेने वाली पार्टियों को-तकनीकी सलाह और मदद दी गयी है ।

हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, मालवीय नगर

२०२२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री २१ जून, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३७३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लड़कों के हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली में इमारत को बढ़ाने और उस में बिजली लगाने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) देर होने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) लड़कों के हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, मालवीय नगर की इमारत को बढ़ाने की योजना रद्द कर दी गई है। इस की बजाय स्कूल के अहाते ही में एक नई इमारत बनाने की योजना है, जिसमें दो स्कूल, दो पारियों में चलाये जा सकेंगे। वर्तमान इमारत को गिरा कर इसके स्थान पर स्कूल के लिए खेल-कूद का मैदान बनाया जाएगा।

(ख) उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

'Asia Scene' Magazine

2023. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the November, 1962 issue of the English language Japanese magazine ASIA SCENE which gives a completely distorted and one-sided version of the Sino-Indian dispute in its Editorial Note;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this magazine is being distributed in India officially by Japanese Consular and other services; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative the steps taken to bring it to the notice of Japanese authorities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, such an article (not editorial) has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The Japanese Embassy distributed ten copies of the magazine.

(c) The article was brought to the notice of the Embassy who have informed the Government of India that the views expressed in the article were not the views of the Japanese Government.

Sahitya Akademi Awards

2024. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the method adopted to select distinguished authors of books of outstanding merit for presentation of Sahitya Akademi Awards;

(b) whether the value of awards varies according to merit; and

(c) if so, the method adopted to judge the merit of the books selected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Information is given under sub-head 'Awards' at pages 10-11 of the Annual Report of the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1962, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Asbestos in Andhra Pradesh

2025. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a base map of asbestos veins in the rocky area of Cuddappah district of Andhra Pradesh for field study has been prepared by the officers of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that a delegation of technical experts from Southern Rhodesia visited asbestos area;

(c) if so, whether any suggestions were given by these experts to the development of asbestos mining and production of raw films in Third Plan period; and

(d) the opinion of the Central Government on the suggestions and financial costs involved?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the joint report submitted by the field party consisting of the Rhodesian experts and Indian Committee on Asbestos, a programme of exploration for Cuddappah occurrences was recom-

mended. Regarding production of 'raw fibres' the report states "should payable areas be found, a considerable period will elapse before a mine can be brought to the production stage. Based on the experience in the Southern Rhodesia, it is probable that a period of 4 to 5 years is likely to be necessary to diamond drill, prepare an ore body for exploitation and instal a mill and other services".

(d) The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out the first phase of exploration programme namely detailed geological mapping for locating payable areas as per the recommendations contained in the report. No separate costing of this programme is done as it is met within the budget grant of the Geological Survey of India.

Sale of Superior Kerosene Oil

2026. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah**: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of superior kerosene oil sold in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 by the Indian Oil Company;

(b) the quantities of superior kerosene oil sold through cooperatives in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the reasons for variations in respect of proportion of sales by the Indian Oil Company and cooperatives in different years mentioned above?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Total sales and sales through cooperatives in respect of Superior Kerosene by the Indian Oil Company are as under:—

(Figures in K.L.)

Period	Total Sales	Sales through Cooperatives
1960-61 . . .	22,100	10,600
1961-62 . . .	1,48,700	94,100
1962-63 . . .	3,03,000	1,64,000 (provisional)

(c) According to the Company, the main reason is that the Cooperatives throughout the country are not uniformally organised to sell Kerosene in sufficient quantity and even the organised Cooperatives have not been able to increase their sales further, whereas sales by individual dealers have been increasing.

बस्तर जिले में पोलिटेकनिक

२०२७. **श्री लखमू भवानी** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्तर जिले में एक पोलिटेकनिक खोलने के विषय में केन्द्र सरकार से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया है;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में राज्य सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता भी मांगी गयी है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय शासन ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Establishment of Gas Grids

2028. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute is examining the possibility of establishing gas grids in the thickly populatd and industrially developed regions;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the envisaged scheme; and

(c) whether a grid is also proposed to be established in the North Eastern region, if so, where and with what capacity?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The Institute is working on this problem on behalf of a Committee set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) and (c). No scheme has yet been worked out.

झरिया कोयला खान में रोपवे

२०३०. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
श्री कछवाय :

क्या **खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झरिया कोयला खान में रोपवे बनाने का कार्य-क्रम चालू किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में सरकार का कितना रुपया व्यय होगा; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक चालू करने की संभावना है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय): (क) कोयला खानों में रेत-भरण के लिए रेत की सप्लाई के लिए कोयला बोर्ड ने झरिया-कोयला क्षेत्र में तीन रज्जुपथों (एक युग्म रज्जुपथ के शामिल करते हुए) और रानीगंज-कोयला क्षेत्र में तीन रज्जुपथों के स्थापना-कार्य को अपने हाथों में लिया है।

(ख) इस परियोजना पर लगभग २२ करोड़ रुपये के व्यय के होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) झरिया में पहले रज्जुपथ का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। रानीगंज में तीन रज्जुपथों के लिये एक ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं और इन रज्जुपथों के लिए कार्य शुरू हो गया है। झरिया में दूसरे रज्जुपथ से सम्बन्धित ठेके के ब्यौरे को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। सभी रज्जुपथों के तीसरी योजना काल में पूरा होने की आशा है।

Import of Kerosene from Russia

2031. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Russian Kerosene of all varieties that has been imported into India during the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by this import; and

(c) the quantity of Russian Kerosene that Government propose to import during 1963-64 and the amount of foreign exchange that will be earned by this import?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total quantity of Superior Kerosene (including ATF) imported by the Indian Oil Company Limited from U.S.S.R. during the last three years (1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63) is 4.35.229 metric tons. No other variety of Kerosene has been imported from U.S.S.R. during these years.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange saved by these imports comes to approximately Rs. 7.4 crores.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the Company's import programme for the year 1963-64.

श्रीलंका को पेट्रोलियम की चीजों का सम्भरण

२०३२. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
श्री कछवाय :
श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कुछ पैट्रोलियम की चीजें भेजने के लिए कहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ग) कितना माल दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) श्रीलंका को किसके द्वारा सम्भरण किया जायेगा और भुगतान का आधार क्या होगा ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Facilities for Fishermen in Laccadives

2033. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by fishermen in the Union Territory of Laccadives for want of navigational aids like lighthouses, buoys, etc., to lead the fishing boats into the lagoons and to the island shore during night or in bad weather; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to facilitate fishing during night?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) A comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 18.32 lakhs for aiding local navigation was drawn up, but in view of the emergency and the paucity of foreign exchange it could not be implemented. At present lighthouses exist in Minicoy and Kiltan Islands. Another is being constructed in Androth Island. Fishing lights are provided in Kavarathy and Ameni Islands. Similar lights are being provided in other islands also.

Administration of Justice in Laccadives

2034. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by Union Territory of Laccadives in the administration of civil and criminal justice due to the absence of a uniform law;

(b) the reasons for the delay in codifying the acts and regulations which had been in force in the Islands prior to the reorganisation of States; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Yes. The laws which were in force in the Islands before the reorganisation of States continue to be in force in these areas. The disparity in the laws at present in force in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi groups is being examined and the question of bringing the laws on a uniform basis and to codify them, is under examination.

बुनियादी शिक्षा

२०३५. श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेसिक शिक्षा प्रणाली कब तक सारे देश में लागू कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या उसकी अब तक की प्रगति के बारे में आंकड़े सभा-पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) कोई तारीख निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है । इसकी प्रगति साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(ख) १९६०-६१ की सबसे बाद की उपलब्ध सूचना का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० टी० ११५३/६३**] ।

Licence to a Cinema House in Delhi

2036. { **Shri Kapur Singh:** / **Shri Gulshan:** }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were made to him by Members of Parliament and also protests were made by the public to prevent construction of a Cinema-house in the close vicinity and within the prohibited distance of the Gurunanak Girls Higher Secondary School in Subzimandi, Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether the Cinema-house under reference has now been constructed and is about to be put into operation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take now to stop this nuisance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, representations were received from the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi, Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Subzimandi, Principal, Guru Nanak Girls Higher Secondary School, Sabzimandi and certain Members of Parliament during June-July, 1962. The approval for the construction of the building had been given by the Chief Commissioner in November 1960 in accordance with the rules. Subsequently, the owner of the building and Shri Guru Singh Sabha, which is also running the school in the premises of the Gurwara at the Singh Sabha Road, Subzimandi, entered into a joint agreement. As the licence for the construction of Cinema-house had already been given, it has been ensured by the agreement that the Cinema will not disturb the school or the Gurudwara.

(b) The Cinema-house was already constructed when the representations referred to in part (a) were received and it has since been put into operation.

(c) Does not arise.

Retirement of High Court Judges

2037. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri P. Kunhan:** }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of High Court Judges who have retired since December, 1962?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Six.

12 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—*contd.*

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hoogly): Yesterday I was pointing out that the working of the Finance Ministry was not up to the mark or commensurate with the requirements of the emergency.

Mr. Speaker: He has already taken 30 minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: While presenting the Budget the Finance Minister said the Compulsory Deposit scheme will bring in a revenue of Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores, but this appears to be a very conservative calculation, and I think the yield will be at least Rs. 100 crores a year. His calculations always appear to be conservative, and therefore I want the Finance Ministry should gear up its own organisation regarding collection of taxes, regarding proper assessment, regarding plugging of loopholes in foreign exchange and also reorient its policy, because even under the present Budget the burden has been placed on the common man. There is no evidence to indicate that the extent of avoidance or evasion of income-tax has been reduced during the last five years. The level of consumption and expenditure of the rich and their ostentation have not decreased either during this period. A study of the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

bullion and stock exchanges will show that investible funds have at the same time become plentiful. It is obvious that at least in the emergency this situation cannot be allowed to continue.

The only way to change the entire approach to the taxation of the highest income group at the super tax level is that the rate can no longer be fixed in relation to the possible saving margin of this income group. We have seen that the yield from the Wealth Tax, the Expenditure Tax, the Gift Tax or even the Estate Duty has failed to bring down the disparity which exists today. It has ben laid down in the Third Plan that one of the main purposes of taxation is reducing the disparity between the lower and the higher income groups. The Planning Commission says that today 60 per cent of the population earns less than Rs. 25 a month and here is a tax-proposal which does not bring down the standard of living of those highest classes whose enormous income is creating such a disparity.

Therefore, at a time of emergency there should be reorientation in the whole Finance Ministry, and that should be the way he should work during this emergency period.

श्री राघेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अर्थ मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित जो खर्च की मांगें हैं उनका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । इस वर्ष अर्थ विभाग ने जिस के लिए कि हम बार बार कहते रहे थे कि विद्यार्थियों के लिए कुछ कर्जे देने की योजना होनी चाहिए तो उसका प्रबन्ध अर्थ विभाग ने किया और शिक्षा विभाग ने कुछ सुविधा दी । उन विद्यार्थियों को जोकि मध्यम श्रेणी के हैं और जोकि खर्चे की वजह से शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, उन के लिए जो उस ने व्यवस्था की है उस के लिए मैं अर्थ मंत्रालय को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं । केवल अर्थ मंत्रालय को शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मिल कर यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो योग्य विद्यार्थी हैं और वाकई में जिन को जरूरत है उन्हीं लोगों को मिले नहीं तो ऐसा होता है कि इन योजनाओं का फायदा कुछ दूसरे लोग जोकि बगैर उस के भी अपना काम चला सकते हैं, ऐसे लोग इन का फायदा उठा लिया करते हैं ।

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स के लिए अर्थ विभाग ने इस वर्ष काफी व्यवस्था की है । यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि हमें देश की रक्षा करनी है और उस के लिए साधन जुटाने हैं और खर्च में भी कमी करनी है । जो कुछ कदम उठाया है वह बहुत जरूरी था । मैं ने पहले भी यह सुझाव दिया था और आज फिर मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए लाइफ इंश्योरेंस को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाये । ऐसा होने से बहुत कुछ सेविंग्स का काम हो सकेगा । कई साल पहले हम ने देखा कि बड़ौदा, मैसूर, बीकानेर, ग्वालियार और इंदौर स्टेट्स ने गवर्नमेंट एम्लायीज के लिए लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कम्पलसरी किया था । तो इस तरीके से आज अगर सभी गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायीज के लिए लाइफ इश्योरेंस कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाय तो एजेंट्स को जो कमिशन मिलता है वह उनको देने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायगी । उस के बदले उन के प्रीमियम में कमी कर दी जाय और उन को पे का दस परसेंट प्रीमियम रक्खा जाय तो एक तो यह जो लाइफ इंश्योरेंस का काम बढ़ा हुआ है, एजेंट्स काफी संख्या में बढ़े हुए हैं और काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है और उनकी तनख्वाहों और कमिशन आदि पर जो काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है उन में बहुत कुछ बचत हो सकती है और उधर सेविंग्स का जो काम है वह भी काफी आगे बढ़ सकता है । मैं ने यह सुझाव दो साल पहले भी रक्खा था और मैं उसे आज पुनः रखाना चाहता हूं और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

करें। इस योजना को यदि कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाय तो इस से जहां जीवन बीमा होने से उन लोगों को लाभ होगा, वहां देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को भी इस से लाभ होगा ।

एकोनामी के बारे में जसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने भाषण में संकेत किया था, इकोनामी तो हमेशा ही होनी चाहिए, खर्चे में कमी होनी चाहिए और फिजूलखर्ची रोकनी चाहिए, लेकिन खास तौर से आज इसका महत्व और भी बढ़ गया है क्योंकि देश एक संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा है इसलिए आज खर्चे में बचत करने और फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

एक बात मेरे नोटिस में आई जोकि मेरे राज्य से सम्बन्धित है । हमारे यहां एकाउन्टेंट जनरल का आफिस नहीं है । ग्वालियार में एकाउन्टेंट जनरल आफिस के वास्ते एक बहुत बड़ी बिल्डिंग बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है । उस में एक करोड़ रूपये से कम नहीं लग सकता है, उस बारे में मेरा अर्थ मंत्रालय को सुझाव है कि ग्वालियार में इस तरह की बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स मिल सकती है जहां कि एकाउन्टेंट जनरल का पूरा आफिस एकोमोडेट हो सके और इस सम्बन्ध में अगर अर्थ मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं उन की सहायता कर सकता हूं और वहां कोई इस के लिए उपयुक्त बिल्डिंग उपलब्ध करा सकता हूं जो कि किराये पर या काफी कम कीमत पर मिल सकती है । इसलिए यह उचित होगा कि नई बिल्डिंग के बनाने में करोड़ों रूपया खच करने के बजाय कम रुपये में काम चलाया जाय और देश जब एक संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा है तब एक या डेढ़ करोड़ रूपया खर्च न कर वैसे ही काम चलाया जाय तो हमारा काम भी चल सकेगा और उस रुपये का भी उपयोग किन्हीं दूसरी आवश्यक जगहों में अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं ।

इनकमटैक्स आफिस के बारे में मेरे पास हाल में उज्जैन से शिकायत आई है कि उज्जैन में इनकमटैक्स विभाग में जो सी० वार्ड है उस को वहां से हटा कर दूसरे जिले गुना में ले जा रहे हैं और राजगढ़ जिला भी उस में शामिल कर रहे हैं जहां कि एक नया दफ्तर खोल रहे हैं । अब राजगढ़ वालों को यहीं सहूलियत रहती है । यहां उन को सब तरह की सुविधा है, आने जाने की और सलाह मशविरा करने की । लांगल एड भी यहां उन की मिल जाती है । यह सब चीजें गुना में उनको नहीं मिल सकती हैं । इसलिए राजगढ़ वाले चाहते हैं कि हमारा सम्बन्ध उज्जैन से ही बना रहे । गत वर्ष मैंने इस ओर उपमंत्री श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और उन्हों ने उसे रोक दिया था । गये साल भी यह तय हुआ था कि वह गुना ले जाया जाय । अब फिर सुनते हैं कि इसे गुना ले जाया जा रहा है तो बार-बार इस तरीके से निर्णय को बदलना जिस से कि लोगों को असुविधा हो यह कुछ उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता है । अगर किसी तरीके से उज्जैन में कम काम है और इस वजह से इस को हटाया जा रहा है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस के लिए उज्जैन में एक दो जिले मिला दिय जायें तो वहां काम भी हो जायगा और लोगों को भी सहूलियत होगी । इस पर भी विचार करें और यह जो एक वार्ड वहां से हटाया जा रहा है, इस को वहां से न हटा कर उज्जैन में रखा जाए ।

रिपोर्ट म भी इस का जिक्र किया गया है और मैं भी इस के बारे में अपना विनम्र सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि पुराने जो रूल हैं, इन को रिवाइज करने के लिए, इन में संशोधन करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाये । रिपोर्ट

में जो इस का जिक्र है, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इन के कारण हमारे कई कामों में रुकावटें पड़ती हैं और मामले कई दिनों तक अर्थ विभाग में ही पड़े रहते हैं और इसलि पड़े रहते हैं कि हमारे जो नियम आदि हैं वे ऐसे हैं कि कई चैनल्ज से गुजर कर जांच पड़ताल पर कोई निर्णय हो पाता है। इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में जबकि काम तेजी से होना चाहिये, यह जरूरी है कि हमारे जो पुराने रूल हैं और जो हमारे रास्ते में बाधक बनते हैं, वे बदले जाय। ऐसा केन्द्र में ही न हो कर स्टेट्स में भी हो। वहां पर भी लालफीताशाही चलती है और पुराने नियमों की वजह से अर्थ विभागों के मामलों के पहले प्रकरणों के निकाल में देर हो जाती है। इसलिए ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि सारी स्टेट्स के फाइनस मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस बुला कर उन को भी यह परामर्श दिया जाए कि वे भी अपने यहां के नियमों आदि को बदलें और ऐसे नियम आदि बनायें जिस से मामलों के और जो प्रकरण वहां पैंडिंग हैं, उन का जल्दी से जल्दी निकाल हो सके।

अब मैं टैक्सेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। अलग-अलग रियासतों म अलग-अलग तरह के टैक्स हैं और वहां पर एक ही टैक्स की दरें भी अलग-अलग हैं। यही नहीं जो नियम आदि हैं टैक्सों के वे भी अलग-अलग हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि इस पर विचार किया जाए और इस मामले में यूनिफार्मिटी लाई जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि अर्थ विभाग ने इस पर विचार भी किया है, कान्फ्रेंस भी हुई है और यह तय पाया है कि जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें कि इस मामले में यूनिफार्मिटी लाई जा सके, एक सा टैक्सेशन सब राज्यों में लागू हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो एक राज्य में जहां टैक्स कम है, सेल्ज टैक्स कम है, आक्टाय ड्यूटी कम है और पड़ोस में लगे हुए राज्य मेंअधिक हैं तो वहां से इधर-उधर स्मगलिंग करने की काफी गुंजाइश होती है क्योंकि भावों में अन्तर होता है। इस तरह से माल इधर-उधर चोरी-छिपे लाने ले जाने की लोगों को काफी गुंजाइश रहती है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि इस बारे में यूनिफार्मिटी लाई गई तो देश की एकता को भी इससे बढ़ावा मिलेगा। जितने टैक्सेशन के नियम है, जितनी टैक्सों की दरें हैं और जो दूसरी चीजें इससे सम्बन्धित हैं उन जल्दी में से जल्दी समानता लाई जानी चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूं कि शासन को जो आमदनी टैक्सेशन से होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो रही है,कमी हो रही है और टैक्सों की चोरी काफी होती है। आप इनकम टेक्स डिपार्टमैंट को लें। वहां जो आफिसर्स हैं, वे दफ्तरों में बैठ कर काम करते हैं और ऐसी हालत में जो लोग टैक्स इवेशन करते है, उनकी जानकारी उनको मिल सके, यह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इस की जानकारी उन को मिल सके, इसका कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये। एसा कोई तरीका निकाला जाना चाहिये कि जो लोग गलत काम करते है, जो अपनी आमदनी को छिपाते हैं, जो अपने प्राफिटस को छिपाते हैं, उन के बारे में सही-सही पता हमारे आफिसर्स को लग सके। मेरा सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि इनफार्मर्स के तौर पर कुछ लोगों को रखा जाए और उनको कुछ इंसैंटिव दिया जाए। ये इनफार्मर्स इसके बारे में जानकारी आप को दें और उस जानकारी के आधार पर यदि कुछ पता लगे और शासन को कुछ इनकम हो, आमदनी हो तो उस का कुछ भाग इनफार्मर्स को दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि काफी लोग इस में दिलचस्पी लेंगे और शासन की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और जो इवेशन होता है, वह भी कम होगा। इनफार्मर्स को जो पैसा इस तरह से दिया जाना है, वह भी सरकार को न देना पड़े, इसके लिए यह व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि जो टैक्सों को इवेड कर रहा हो, उससे इस रकम की भी वसूली करने

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएं । इस तरह से करोड़ों रूपये की रकम आप को प्राप्त हो सकती है । इस तरह से वाजिब तौर पर शासन का जो हक है, जो पैसा उसको मिलना चाहिये, जिससे वह वंचित रह जाता है, वह उसको मिल सकता है । जब तक कोई कड़े और ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये जाते है, तब तक इस तरह की छिपी हुई आय बाहर नहीं आ सकती है और जो टैक्सों की रकम है, वह मिल नहीं सकती है । मैं चाहता हूं इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए । समय आ गया है कि इस के बारे में कोई कदम उठाया जाए जिससे टैक्सों को छिपाने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, उस में कमी हो ।

प्राइसिस कंट्रोल पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । अभी-अभी हम ने देखा है कि शक्कर के भाव काफी बढ़ गए है । समझ में नहीं आता है कि शूगर केन के भाव वही हैं, तो फिर शक्कर का भाव १०४ से १११ तक कैसे चले गए और अब १११ से १२३ रूपये बोरे तक कैसे चले गए । जहां जहां मैं गया हूं, वहां वहां मैं ने सुना है कि इतने भाव एक दम शक्कर के कैसे बढ़ गए . .

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) रिलीज नहीं हुई है ।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : रिलीज नहीं हुई हैं तो इस में किस का दोष है ? इसमें लोगों को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया है, व्यापारियों ने लाखों रुपया इस में कमा लिया है । इस तरह से कोई अनुचित लाभ न उठा पाये, उसके लिये जब तक आप कानून द्वारा कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक इसकी रोक नहीं हो सकती है । केवल सर्क्युलर निकाल देने से, वक्तव्य दे देने से या पालिसी निर्धारित कर देने मात्र से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है । कानून ऐसा होना चाहिये कि अमुक भाव से यदि कोई अधिक बेचेगा तो वह एक अपराध होगा और उसके लिए उसको दण्ड भोगना होगा ।

एक अन्तिम बात में गोल्ड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । यह ठीक है कि सोने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है । सोने के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह बहुत जरूरी थी । लेकिन जब कभी भी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो उसके बारे में पहले से चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिय और एक दम से कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए । यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तभी उसके अच्छ परिणाम निकलने की आशा की जा सकती है । अब हुआ यह है कि शासन ने पहले से कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम कीमतें कम करना चाहते हैं और इसके बारे में वक्तव्य आदि देने प्रारम्भ कर दिये और गवर्नमेंट की क्या पालिसी होने वाली है, यह चर्चा का विषय बन गया । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कदम उठाया गया उसके फलस्वरुप जो गरीब हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने अपने जेवर साहूकारों के पास गिरवी रखे हुए थे वे पिस गए और उन को करोड़ों रुपयों का नकसान हुआ । पहले भाव घटे, फिर बढ़े, फिर घटे और फिर बढ़े और भावों के इस उतार चढ़ाव में जो कम साधन वाले लोग थे, जो कम पूंजी वाले लोग थे, जिन के पास बहुत कम सोना था और जो उसका उपयोग केवल अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए गिरवी आदि रखकर करना चाहते थे, वे उससे वंचित रह गए और करोड़ों रुपये का इस से नुक्सान हुआ । मैं समझता हूं कि अभी भी जो चौदह केरट की व्यवस्था आपने रखी है, इस में काफी लोगों को गुंजाइश है और सब तरह का व्यापार चल रहा है । क्या यह नहीं हो सकता है कि जितने सोने के आर्नामैंट्स हैं, गहने हैं, उनके पहनने पर ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाए ? आम तौर से गरीब लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह क्यों रखा है, इसको भी बन्द कर देना

चाहिये । ज्यादातर सौभाग्यवतियों के पहनने के लिये कोई मंगलसूत्र वगैरह की जरूरत हो तो वह रिजर्व बैंक या स्टेट बैंक के यहां मिला करे, गवर्नमैंट के किसी कारखाने में बना हुआ मिला करे और तीन माशे का बिके तो मैं समझता हूं, ज्यादा अच्छा हो । सोने के गहने पहनने पर अगर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये तो आम जनता उसका स्वागत करेगी और काला बाजार करने के लिए जो लोगों को गुंजाइश मिली है, उसमें रुकावट आ सकेगी ।

श्री त्यागी : सारी औरतें नाराज हो जायेंगी ।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : सारी औरतें नाराज नहीं होंगी । कुछ जो पैसे वाली औरतें हैं, वही सोना पहनती है । आम तौर से देहातों वगैरह में बेचारी चांदी के ही जेवर पहनती हैं, सोने के जेवर कौन पहनता है । फिर आजकल सोने के जेवर पहनने का रिवाज भी कम होता जा रहा है ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस मेरे सुझाव पर भी विचार किया जाएगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the end of a month's journey, the House has arrived at the Finance Ministry's demands. It has been an interesting month and it is in the fitness of things that the Finance Ministry's demands should come at the close of this journey, because very soon we will put the lid on all the demands and submit them to the vote of the House. I hope once that lid has been put and the public treasure has been closed, the Finance Minister, like the fabled wise serpent, will stand guard on the treasure and if not bite, at least hiss at those who would like to lay their unworthy hands on the public treasure, and those who want to cast evil eyes upon it.

The Finance Minister has sat at the feet of one of the greatest men of the age and has drunk deep at the fountain of spiritual force, moral courage, financial rectitude and probity. Therefore, the House, the nation, expects him to bring to bear high standards in the administration not merely of his Ministry, but the entire administration of the Government. The first task that he must address himself to is to restore financial probity and rectitude to the administration. The prestige, the reputation and the honour of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Comptroller and Auditor General are, after 15 years of independence at a low ebb. It is very necessary that the administration is geared up to the tasks of this emergency. We are still in the midst of emergency. The administration should be geared up to the tasks of the emergency and the administration should be restored to its health, because we are not still out of the woods.

We have it, Sir, on the authority of the Prime Minister's daughter who said in America in a television interview, that the Chinese at the time they vacated the areas told or threatened the people there that they would be back in summer, and summer is not far off. Also, we have been told something which we never knew before, that she knew and her father—the Prime Minister—knew long ago in 1954—not now, in 1954 when they went to China—that the Chinese menace is something we will have to face sooner rather than later. I thought all the while we had placed trust in China and we never thought, we never expected that they would betray the trust. But the Prime Minister's daughter has shed a new light on this matter in a television interview.

Be that as it may, I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to certain comments of the Public Accounts Committee in their Sixth Report with regard to under-assessment in the course of a test audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

and also, on another page, about the huge arrears of income-tax that have gathered during the last few years. I would like to know, before I proceed further, what measures are being taken. It is not enough that the Finance Minister, as he did sometime ago, listed in a routine maner the various reasons and steps that are being taken. But may I know from him, in a country where only one million are income-tax assessees or income-tax payers, how many go un-assessed, how many go under-assessed and also how many crores of rupees are evaded by way of income-tax? On that we must have an accurate figure, if it is possible. It is not possible, I am afraid. But the Finance Minister has got several sources at his command, and he may enlighten the House and the nation as to what the exact position is in regard to this matter.

Very recently, after the emergency was proclaimed, the Bank of China was closed—rightly closed, it should have been closed much earlier; we raised the matter in the House even last year and even earlier, and a short notice question, I believe was disallowed. I have, Sir, reliable authority that the examination of the accounts of the Bank of China has disclosed very unpleasant information, and very unpleasant facts have come to light. The Finance Minister owes it to the House and to the nation to lay on the Table of the House the names of those people who had accounts with this traitorous and subversive organisation, the Bank of China. And, sooner rather than later, the Finance Minister should disclose these names to the House and to the nation—I am referring to the names of Indians, I am not referring to the Chinese—of those Indians who had accounts and who had deposits with the Bank of China.

Sir, I am racing against time and I will not elaborate my points into a speech,but I shall state the points as clearly and concisely as I can. I referred, Sir, a little earlier to the administration. I would like to point out one or two facts and then proceed to another subject. The administration, as I said in my earlier speech on the General Budget, has lost its norms and standards and value, and the efficiency is not what it was. I brought before the House a money order form at that time. Here I have got another matter which is even more amusing. The Food and Agriculture Ministry still thinks that Kasergod is in Andhra Pradesh and not in Kerala.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Where?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall pass it on to you later on. I am talking of the general administration, why it should be improved and geared up to the task of the emergency.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister told the House some time ago that all those—even the Prime Minister assured the nation—who used undue force in the collection of national defence funds would be taken to task. I have got a concrete example. I have brought this instance to the notice of the Finance Minister. The Income-tax Commissioner, Hyderabad, had issued a circular that all the employees and staff of his office must pay one day's salary to the National Defence Fund. He had also stated in the circular that the names of those who did not pay should be reported to him apparently for taking action. Although I raised the question, I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister also, all I was a reply that the circular was withdrawn. The withdrawal of the circular is not enough. Action should be taken against the officers so that a deterrent can be found and such things are not repeated in future.

Now I refer to another matter of income-tax. This is a very tricky matter, very tricky affair. There are various ways in which income is not disclosed for the purpose of assess-

ment, and it is very difficult for the Finance Minister to lay his hands on those who evade income for the purpose of assessment. Recently, about two years ago, a person in Calcutta drew a cheque on a Calcutta bank to the tune of one lakh and odd rupees; the cheque was dishonoured, returned as "effects not cleared". But the same person, within a few months, paid Rs. 2 lakhs to the Link Publications Limited—Link or Patriot? Probably neither Link nor Patriot but United India Periodicals Private Limited. He got that Rs. 2 lakhs in no time. I do not know how he got that Rs. 2 lakhs. The Finance Minister must find out whether that Rs. 2 lakhs was assessed to income-tax or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is the Finance Minister concerned with it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is income-tax with which he is very much concerned. Here it was a payment to a daily. I am not talking without documentary records, without documentary evidence in my possession. The other day, the Home Minister levelled a charge against an ex-member of my party without documentary evidence, but here I have got a document, a copy of the affidavit filed by the person concerned, to whom the cheque was issued, which was dishonoured later, affidavit filed with the Calcutta police. There, the names of the former Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, and also the name of a Minister of Bengal have been mentioned in the affidavit filed by Shri Maitra with the Calcutta police, and, Sir, if you will permit it, I will lay a copy of the affidavit on the Table of the House and also a photostat of the cheque which was given by Shri Banerjee to this Shri Maitra which was dishonoured and returned uncleared. Sir, if you will permit me, if you want it, I will lay on the Table both the photostat of the cheque and the affidavit filed by the person with the Calcutta police. There is necessity for an immediate inquiry by the Government into this foul transaction.

Now I will come to another matter, and that is the institution or system of Financial Advisers. The system or institution of Financial Advisers has fallen into disrepute since the days of the jeep scandal because, at that time, the then High Commissioner in London, disregarded the advice given by the Financial Adviser of our U.K. High Commissiin with regard to certain transactions, and in spite of the clear and categorical instructions by the Finance Minister, the then Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, he refused to insert a penalty clause in certain transactions to be put through by the U.K. High Commission and because of the Prime Minister's large-hearted generosity, his particular make-up, his mental and spiritual make-up, he let things pass by only saying. "To call this thing a scandal is itself scandalous". Recently, he repeated the same mantram with regard to Serajuddin affair, though to call it a scandal is scandalous in the extreme. I hope, as happened in the Public Accounts Committee then—the then Public Accounts Committee demanded a high-power inquiry into the jeep scandal three times, nothing was done and then Shri C. D. Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, declared it closed afterwards—I hope the same thing will not happen again to the advice of the Financial Advisers, and the Financial Advisers will continue to be responsible, not to the boss on the spot in the Ministry to which they are attached, but to the Finance Minister himself so that they can be strong and vigorous in the action they take in regard to a particular Ministry. And the Prime Minister also, Sir, must learn. I know that he is willing to learn even now, and he must learn from the Finance Minister that in these financial matters—because he is too busy with other big matters of policy and all that, and I know he cannot personally attend to it—the advice of the Finance Ministry should not be just brushed aside and that he should accept it as if it were his own. That is how co-operation and co-ordination in this Government can grow. After all, who are the pillars of the Government? The Prime Minister,

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the Finance Minister, the Home Minister and the Defence Minister are the four pillars of the Government and if the four pillars are not strong, how can the edifice stand? Otherwise, we will be building this edifice on sand and not on rock.

Then I will come to another subject, that is the explanations that are usually called for by the hon. Finance Minister. When certain Demands for Grants made by Parliament are not utilised and they lapse or are surrendered at the end of the year, usually explanations are called. Therefore in the last month of every year, that is, in March, there is a spending spree in every ministry, sometimes to such an extent that orders are placed for the supply of various materials and the ministry concerned tells the suppliers, "Does not matter if the supplies reach later on; let them reach in April but send the bills to us first so that we can forward them to the Finance Ministry." That is how the Demands are accounted for. This sort of system must change I submit, if it is possible, that for any Grant not utilised for some reason or other an explanation need not be asked for. It is like in a household a husband asking the wife when she returns the money unused or unspent, "Why do you return the money?" As a matter of fact, the husband should be glad if the wife returns the money unspent. Therefore in this matter also if a ministry returns the money unspent, there should be a pat on the back from the hon. Finance Minister and it should be adjusted in the next year's Budget so that perhaps the people might also get relief.

Shri Reddiar (Tindivanam): On a point of information, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope, Sir, you will not debit this time to my account.

Shri Reddiar: The hon. Member has no wife.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point I have raised does not necessarily require the presence of a wife. I enquired this from him as to what he does to his wife and he gave me this information only yesterday or the day before. I bank upon his reliability. I suppose, all wives are like his wife.

Then I would come to another matter, that is, the raid by the customs staff in Calcutta last week or ten days ago. I learn, I have got information that very important documents have been seized by the excise staff in this raid. I only hope that these documents are placed in safe custody and that these documents that have been seized by the excise staff involving some Ministers also are not sought to be hushed up at a later stage as happens very often. If some Minister is involved, it happens that when some documents are caught nobody knows what is caught. We cannot ask the Minister whether they will be laid on the Table of the House. We cannot ask him to lay them on the Table of the House. But I request the hon. Finance Minister, with his standards of rectitude and probity, that he sees that these documents seized in the Calcutta customs raid which led to the arrest of Serajuddin are kept in safe custody and a thorough probe, not just a departmental, roving of fishing inquiry but a thorough probe into the entire transaction, a foul, dirty, filthy transaction, by a high-powered judicial committee must be instituted into this entire Serajuddin and Company episode.

History, Sir, has recorded the mythical, apocryphal black hole of Sirajud Daula, this Serajuddin transaction, with his brown gold and black money, is a fouler, dirtier and filthier episode in which many Ministers are involved. I hope, before long this judicial inquiry will be ordered into this transaction and the full facts brought to light and whoever is responsible, however high he may be, whether Central or State Minister, is

brought to book so that this administration which is carried on in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, may become an honest and efficient administration. I referred to corruption the other day; the hon. Home Minister referred to it in a casual manner. The hon Finance Minister has got a different approach to this problem of corruption and adulteration. When I raised it in the Budget debate last year he agreed with me that it is a foul malaise which has corroded the vitals of our administration and he suggested hanging instead of flogging.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I hope that if he meant what he said, he should make an example of a few people. Even if I may differ from that point, he may apply his own remedy of hanging, execution, or capital sentence.

I would give only one example. In post-war independent Turkey, after the first world war, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, later known as Kemal Ataturk promulgated a decree by which people found spitting—compared to Indian conditions it is a minor offence—on the road were publicly flogged and only a dozen people—so I read in books—were made an example of and the filthy habit was wiped out for ever from that nation. Now, whether he wants flogging or hanging, I leave it to him. But he should consider this matter because without a sound administration all the socialism, all democracy . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: For him both are equal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For me not. I said, therefore, flogging. But he prefers hanging to flogging. The hon. Finance Minister prefers hanging.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never said it. I prefer neither.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know. That is what he said last year. If he revises his decision, I don't mind.

Now, I come to perhaps the last subject. Then, I close.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make a request to all hon. Members today that because the time is limited, though they are always sweet, today they must be short as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I take the compliment in the spirit in which it is offered, Mr. Speaker, and I am happy to see you there at the close of my brief speech.

Now, I come to what you call, the grants-in-aid to States. I do not wish to refer to the pages—they can refer to them. I understand that certain States have diverted Plan allocations for certain amusing pastimes. One State—I do not remember it, Mysore perhaps, I am not quite sure; I don't want to damn it, unless I am quite sure—diverted the Plan allocation for minor irrigation project to the erection of a zoo. And another State, I understand, diverted the Plan allocation for housing . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not accept any advice at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have no time. If you allow more time, I will do it.

I understand another State diverted the Plan allocation for housing to some dance drama business, sangeet natak exhibition. I do not know whether the Finance Minister keeps a vigilant eye over it to see that the grants-in-aid are utilised properly by the States because in an Emergency, under article 353 (b) of the Constitution special responsibility devolves upon the Centre to see all such matters, not merely in the Union List but also in the State List.

One last matter and I have done—this is about the same subject of

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grants-in-aid to States. We are readily giving, and rightly so, large sums running to crores of rupees to Jammu and Kashmir State. It is a frontier problem State. It is rightly so. The nation is spending so much by way of grants-in-aid to Jammu and Kashmir State. But is it not necessary to ask the Finance Minister that we have to see to it—the House has the responsibility to the nation to ensure it—that this grant given to Jammu and Kashmir State is well utilised?

I would then refer to only one matter in passing, just to ask the hon. Finance Minister, for information only, and that is that there have been some cases going on in Jammu and Kashmir State—the Conspiracy case, the Bomb case, the Hazratbal case. This case has been going on for some years. I am not going into the merits. Let them take their own course even though some may think 10 years is a long enough period. I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister as to what is the expenditure on this case, from where the lawyers are paid. One lawyer, the chief lawyer is paid Rs. 2000 a day all found—Rs 2000 a day all found. It is not shown in the Jammu and Kashmir State budget. If it had been shown there, I would not have raised this question at all. It is not shown in the Jammu and Kashmir State budget. Therefore, I take it that the expenditure on these cases is met by the Centre. How much? There is nothing shown in the demands also. There is no head or of such item under any major head. I would, therefore, ask the Finance Minister, in his reply, to tell us how much has been spent on these cases and in what proportion, how the lawyers are paid, why are they paid at that rate, etc. etc.

One last word and I have done.

Mr. Speaker: He had the last word.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the last subject. One last word and I have done. The House and the nation expects, and I hope you will agree, rightly expects very much from the Finance Minister, because he has been trained in a particular manner. Unlike the Prime Minister who, fortunately, had never to earn his livelihood and struggle for a living, the Finance Minister has had a hard time throughout his life. He knows how hard it is to earn a livelihood and what hardships people undergo to earn a livelihood. Therefore, the House would ask, entreat him not to rest on his oars, but, as has been characteristic of him, with his moral courage and spiritual conviction, stand up against opposition to good administration. What is wanted today is not merely swaraj—Swaraj we have got—but *su-raj* also—*suraj* we do not have—good gvernment, *su* in every way, socially, economically, culturally, educationally. *Su-raj* is still to come and to that, we hope he will bend his energy. If he does that successfully, I have no doubt in my mind, the House has no doubt, and I am sure the nation has no doubt that he will come very hear to becoming the second Prime Minister of India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ ऐसे सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारे फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को आज ही कम से कम ७ करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो जायेगा । ७ अरब रुपया वह यहां से ले कर जायेंगे और मैं एक पैसा उन से फ़ीस का नहीं लूंगा और ७ अरब रूपया मैं उनको दे दूंगा । सब से पहले तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो तीन अरब रुपया मिलमालिक और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स मारे हुए बैठे हैं और जिन्होंने कि इनकमटैक्स नहीं दिया है वह उन से वसूल किया जाय । दूसरी जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज जो रुपया सिनेमाओं और नाचने गाने पर ख़र्च होता है वह १८० करोड़ रुपया है । वह १ अरब ८० करोड़ रुपया है । उस को उन बेकार की चीज़ों पर ख़र्च न

करके मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग के लिए लगाया जाय। इस के अलावा काश्मीर के ऊपर हम १२ लाख रुपया रोज़ाना ख़र्च करते हैं। कश्मीर को एक डिफ़ेंस स्टेट बना कर और डिफ़ेंस के मातहत जितना रुपया ख़र्च हो सकता है, ख़र्च किया जाय। पंजाबी रेस ही ऐसी है जो कि कश्मीर को वोट और चोट से फ़तह कर सकती है। उन्होंने लाला लाजपतराय को पैदा किया, सरहदी गांधी को पैदा किया सरदार भगत सिंह को पैदा किया और सरदार ऊधम सिंह आज़ाद को पैदा किया है और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि अगर यह पंजाबी लोग वहां पर बसाये जायें तो वह समस्या हल हो सकती है। इन के बग़ैर इस मसले को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। कश्मीर के ऊपर जो १२ लाख रुपया रोज़ाना ख़र्च होता है उस में से सिर्फ़ ५ लाख रुपया ख़र्च करने की ज़रूरत है और ७ लाख रुपया रोज़ाना जोकि अभी ज्यादा ख़र्च होता है वह बचाया जा सकेगा।

जो सिस्टम ऐसा है जिन्हें कि आप कहते हैं कि यह डिकेइंग सिस्टम है तो मैं उन का कोई वकील नहीं हूं। मैं आप से ज्यादा समाजवादी हूं मैं नहीं कहता कि इस ज़माने में किसी की प्रिवी पर्स को या जो किसी का डेली एलाउंस है उनको कायम रक्खा जाय। देश का हित सब से अव्वल है। भारत माता बहुत ऊंची है। हमारे अपने देश की पोज़ीशन बहुत बड़ी है और देश की रक्षा का सवाल बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और वह इन सवालों से कहीं बड़ा सवाल है।

नवाब साहब हैदराबाद को २६००० रुपये रोज़ाना तनख्वाह मिलती है लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी एक महीने की भी तनख्वाह अभी तक वार फंड में नेशनल डिफ़ेंस फ़ंड में नहीं दी है। इसी तरह से बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमियां, पदमपत सिंहानिया और साहू आदि अगर चाहें तो १ लाख रुपया रोज़ाना डिफेंस फंड में दे सकते हैं। एक लाख रुपया रोज़ाना देना इन के लिए कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। अगर बड़े लोगों की एक चौथाई इनकम काट ली जाय तो कोई फर्क नहीं होने वाला है। मैं ग़रीब आदमी हूं। मैं जब अपनी आमदनी का पचास फ़ीसदी डिफेंस फंड में दे सकता हूं तो फिर यह करोड़पति और अरबपति भी दे सकते हैं। वह भी पैसा डिफेंस फंड के लिए इन करोड़पतियों से लिया जाय।

इसके साथ ही साथ संसार के किसी भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में ला मेकर्स को तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है, न इंगलैंड में, न फ्रांस में और न अमरीका में। सिर्फ सिटिंग्स के दिनों का डी०ए० दिया जाता है। मुस्तकिल तनख्वाह किसी को नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि समाज में जिसको सम्मान दिया है, देश ने जिसको इज्जत दी है, औनर दी है उसको तनख्वाह के ऊपर खरीदना यह हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के लिए कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जितने दिन यहां बैठे उतने दिन का भत्ता दिया जाय, बाकी तनख्वाहें काट ली जांय। इस से हमको एक अरब रुपये का फ़ायदा होगा।

हमारी लोक-सभा, राज्य सभा और राज्यों की विधान सभाओं और राज्य परिषदों के कुल मिला कर ५००० एम०पीज़०, एम०एल०एज़० और एम०एल०सीज़० होते हैं, उन को जितने दिन उन की सिटिंग्स होती हैं उतने दिनों का खाली भत्ता दिया जाय और जो उनको अभी मुस्तकिल तनख्वाह मिलती है वह खत्म की जाय। ऐसा करने से आपको १०० करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी। एक अरब रुपया बचेगा। आज ज़रुरत इस बात की है कि हर एक शख्स दे। जब हर एक शख्स देगा तभी जाकर देश की रक्षा होगी वरना देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है।

आज कानून इतना डिफैक्टिव है कि जो काश्तकार ५० रुपया लगान देता है अगर उसे ५० रुपया लगान देने में एक दिन की भी देरी हो जाय तो उसका वारंट कट जाता है

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

उसको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है, उसका, बैल व भैंस कुर्क हो जाती है, उसकी गाड़ी पकड़ी जाती है और उस की खड़ी हुई फसल को नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। अब ५० रुपया लगान देने वाले को लगान देने में देरी हो जाने पर जेल में भी डाला जाता है और कुर्की की जाती है लेकिन एक, एक मिल-मालिक ऐसा है जिसकी तरफ अब भी सरकार का ५०, ५० लाख रुपया बाकी है और किसानों के गन्ने की कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। अब भी उन पर सरकार का २० लाख रुपया बाकी रहता है लेकिन न एक दिन वारंट हुआ, न कुर्की हुई और न ही किसी को सजा दी गई। अब इंसाफ का तकाजा तो यह है कि जो ला ५० रुपये के लगान देहन्दा पर लगे वही ला करीड़पतियों के लिए भी हो। इनकमटैक्स लेने में आप हर एक को एक लिमिट तक छोड़ते हैं। आप ३०० रुपया उसके खाने पीने के लिए छोड़ कर बाकी पर टैक्स लेते हैं। ४०० रुपया महीना छोड़ कर बाकी के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया जाय लेकिन किसान एक ऐसा सताया हुआ और पिसा हुआ वर्ग है जिसके कि ऊपर एक पैसा भी नहीं छोड़ा जाता है। जो काश्तकार ५० रुपया लगान देता है उस के ऊपर कोई रियायत नहीं की जाती है। सरकार को २१ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान एक्साइज ड्यूटी में हुआ। यह नुकसान इसलिए हुआ कि किसान को गन्ने की कीमत पूरी नहीं दी गई। स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई, भगवान उनकी रुह को शांति दे और उन्हें और भी ऊंचा दर्जा मिले, जब तक किदवई साहब रहे उन्होंने गन्ने के लिए २ रुपये मन का भाव दिया। जब उन्होंने देखा कि गन्ना कम रह गया है तो उन्होंने गन्ने का ढाई रुपये मन का भाव उठाया लेकिन इसके विपरीत उस जमाने में जबकि गन्ना मिल नहीं रहा था, गन्ने के लिए १ रुपये ७ आने का भाव दिया गया और १ रुपये ५ आने का भाव दिया गया। अगर किसान को गन्ने की पूरी कीमत मिल जाती तो २१ करोड़ रुपये का जो नुकसान हुआ है वह २१ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हरगिज न हुआ होता। सरकार चाहे तो इन मसलों को हर वक्त हल कर सकती है। यह नाम तो लेती है समाजवाद का और काम करती है पूंजीवाद का। हम में और इन में इतना फर्क है कि हम कहते हैं कि हम गांधी जी की ट्रस्टीशिप को मानते हैं। अगर आप हमारी ट्रस्टीशिप को गलत बतलाते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि अभी कल पंजमहाल के चुनाव में कांग्रेस क्यों हार गई? साफ़ जाहिर है कि वहां की जनता ने आप के इस निजाम को पसन्द नहीं किया। नाम दिया जाता है समाजवाद का और काम किया जाता है पंजीवाद का। पंजमहाल में एक एम०पी० की सीट पर कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार १४००० वोटों से हार गया। नाम तो लिया जाता है समाजवाद का और काम किया जाता है पूंजीवाद का। अब इनसे तो वही अच्छा है जैसा कि कहते हैं :—

"बगुला से कागा भला बाहर भीतर एक"। आपकी कोई पालिसी होनी चाहिए। मैं राजा महाराजाओं का कोई वकील नहीं हूं लेकिन अगर जनता आपका निजाम पसन्द करती होती तो हिज हाईनैस १०० फीसदी जीत कर क्यों आ जाते?

हिज हाईनेस जनसंघ की टिकट पर खड़ा हो गया स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की टिकट पर खड़ा हो गया, इंडिपेंडेंट खड़ा हो गया, वह जीत गया। जहां जहां भी वह खड़ा हुआ है, वहां वहां वह जीता है। यह सिर्फ एक स्टेट की बात नहीं है सारे भारत वर्ष में ऐसा हुआ है। हिज हाइनेस को कांग्रेस नहीं हरा सकी है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि आपका जो सिस्टम है, उस पर जनता को विश्वास नहीं है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सरकार के मुकाबले में आज कोई अपोजीशन मुत्तहिद नहीं है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक साल हमें यहां आए हुए हो गया है। यह तीसरी पार्लिमेंट है। मैं मेम्बर साहिबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे चेयर को ही हमेशा एड्रेस करने का ख्याल रखें, मिनिस्टर्ज को सीधे न करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनसे ज्यादा प्रेम है, इसलिए कहते हैं। उनकी हम इज्जत करते हैं। जेल में हम इकट्ठे रहे हैं, डांडी यात्रा में हम साथ रहे हैं, नमक यात्रा में रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके साथ आपका ज्यादा प्रेम है, इसी लिए तो मुझे रश्क पैदा होता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप मालिक हैं। आपके लिए हमारे दिलों में श्रद्धा है, भक्ति है, मुहब्बत तो उन्हीं से है।

छेड़ खूबां से चली जाए असद,
गर नहीं वस्ल तो हसरत ही सही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए तो नियम की आपको याद दिलाई गई है कि बराहेरास्त आपस में तेजी न आए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं आइन्दा इसका ख्याल रखूंगा।

इस सरकार का अगर कोई सही सिस्टम होता तो इस जमाने में हमारी चौबीस हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन पर चीनी आक्रमणकारी हावी न होते। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी माली हालत तरक्की कर रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि माली हालत तरक्की नहीं कर रही है, वह गिरती जा रही है। अगर खेती की तरक्की होती और सरकार ने कारखानों की तरक्की को होती तो हमारी फौज जीत कर आती। चूंकि इनकी तरक्की नहीं हुई थी, इसलिए हमारी फौज हारी। सरकार अगर इसका प्रायश्चित करना चाहती है तो उसे ४४ करोड़ लोगों के दिलों में झांकना होगा, अपने दिलों को टटोलना होगा और यह जानने का प्रयत्न करना होगा कि किस तरीके से लोग फिर सफर कर रहे हैं, किस-किस चीज की उनको कमी है। भारत वर्ष में अब भी बीस लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो बगैर बीज के पड़ी रह गई है। इसका न सरकार इन्तजाम कर सकी, न कोओप्रेटिव्ज इन्तजाम कर सके। उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की उस रिपोर्ट को भी वित्त मन्त्री जी ने पढ़ा होगा जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि कोओप्रेटिव्ज का खेती की प्राडक्शन के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, खेती की तरक्की के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैंने एक दिन पहले कहा था कि कोओप्रेटिव का सिस्टम अगर रहा तो खेती की पैदावार नहीं हो सकती है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि विलायती कपड़े मत पहनो। लेकिन इन्होंने हमें विलायती गेहूं खिला कर दिखा दिया है, वहां से अगर एक महीने के लिए गेहूं आना बन्द हो जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भूखों मर जाएगी। जो सरकार इन पन्द्रह सालों में फाइनेंसिस की तरक्की नहीं कर सकी है वह जो सरकार इन पन्द्रह सालों में दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ पसारती रही है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि वह कभी भी इस मसले को हल कर सकती है।

आप देखें लंका एक छोटा सा देश है। उसने गल्ले की अपनी जरूरतों के लिए दूसरों के दरवाजे नहीं झांके। बर्मा छोटा सा देश है, उसने पैदावार के लिए दूसरे देशो के आगे हाथ नहीं पसारे। मिश्र जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से भी छोटा है, उससे भी आबादी उसकी कम है, वह अकेला इतनी कपास पैदा करता है कि आठ मिलियन लोग अपना तन ढांप सकते है, इतना चावल पैदा करता है कि तीन मिलियन लोगों का पेट भर सकता है। लेकिन ४४ करोड़ इंसान आपके गांवों में इतना पैदा नहीं कर सके, इतना खाद्य पदार्थ पैदा नहीं कर सके कि हमारी जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें, बाजरा की पूरी हो सकें या मक्का की पूरी हो सकें

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

और इसकी सारी जिम्मेवारी आप पर है। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात हमारी सरकार के लिए दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। सरकार चाहे तो इस समस्या को छः महीने में हल कर सकती है। सरकार हमारा सहयोग नहीं चाहती है। खेती के महकमे में हमारा सहयोग नहीं चाहती है, उसको बगैर किसी पार्टी के हल करना नहीं चाहती है इरीगेशन के मामले को बगैर किसी पार्टी के हल करना नहीं चाहती है। डिफेंस के लिए बाहर से कर्ज लेने की जरूरत नहीं है जिनकी तनख्वाह एक हजार माहवार से ज्यादा है, उनकी तनख्वाहों को काट करके जो रकम मिले, उसको डिफेंस में लगाया जा सकता है और हमारी यह समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, १९३१ में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था जबकि मैं भी गांधी टोपी पहनता था और आपकी तरह से ही एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव था कि पांच सौ माहवार से अधिक किसी भी अफसर को तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाएगी। यह उन्होंने वादा किया था। लेकिन उनके चेले जो हैं, जिनके हाथ में राज्य की बागडोर है, वे पांच पांच और सात सात हजार महीना लोगों को तनख्वाहें दे रहे हैं। तनख्वाहों को कम करने के बजाय उनको बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यह शोभा नहीं देता। इनको कम करके जवानों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जाएं।

गोल्ड के बारे में अब मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जहां पर गोल्ड है, वहां पर छापे मारे जायें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। इसकी वजह से खुदकशी करके जो लोग मरे हैं, वे कौन लोग हैं? सुनार मरे हैं, स्वर्णकार मरे हैं, कोई गोल्ड स्मगलर नहीं मरा है। किसी गोल्ड स्मगलर को कोड़े नहीं लगाये गये हैं, दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में खड़े करके किसी को शूट नहीं किया गया है। गोल्ड स्मगलर के लिए कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं की गई है कि वह भी कहीं खुदकशी करके मर जाता। कुर्बानी जब चढ़ती है, तो मेमों की, बकरी के बच्चे की चढ़ती है, शेर के बच्चे की नहीं चढ़ती है। मैंने इसी सदन् में पूछा था कि कितने गोल्ड स्मगलर इस अधिनियम की वजह से खुदकशी करके मरे हैं और कितने गोल्ड स्मगलर्ज को सजा दी गई है। इसका मुझे अभी तक भी जवाब नहीं मिला है कि कितनों को सजायें हुई हैं। कांग्रेस सर्किल्ज के अनुमानों को अगर सही माना जाए तो सौ स्वर्णकार खुदकशी करके मरे हैं और अगर प्रेस में छपी खबरों को सही माना जाए तो दो सौ मरे हैं और जहां तक सरकार का ताल्लुक है वह कहती है कि उसके पास इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं और वह कुछ बता नहीं सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक सुनार ने भी खुदकशी की है, आत्मा-हत्या की है तो इससे बड़ी कलंक की बात हमारी सरकार के लिए दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज चौदह कैरट की बात छोड़ कर हम कहते हैं कि हम अपनी हड्डी हड्डी तक देने के लिए तैयार हैं, खून तक देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस चौदह पंद्रह कैरट का क्या मतलब है। देश में जहां कहीं सोना है, उसको आप हासिल करो, छापे मार कर करो, पुलिस की दबिश से करो आर्डिनेंस से करो लेकिन जो बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, वे खुदकशी न करें, और उनको रोजगार मिले, इसका प्रबन्ध तो आप करें। ऐसा अगर नहीं किया जाता है तो यह गवर्नमेंट की इनएफिशेंसी है।

आप देखें कि आज क्या सिस्टम चल रहा है। एक तरफ तो प्रोडकशन कम हो गया है, दूसरी तरफ सरकार खर्च बढ़ाती जा रही है। मैं प्रताप सिंह कैरों साहब का मशकूर हूं कि उन्होंने जंग होने के बाद अपनी कैबिनेट में कमी कर के दिखा दी, उन्होंने वजीरों की तादाद घटा दी। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ कांग्रेस

के ही एप्वाइंट किए हुए गवर्नर साहब ने अगले ही दिन यह आर्डिनेंस निकाल दिया कि एम० एल० एज० जो हैं ये नौकरी कर सकते हैं, वे सरकारी आफिसिस को होल्ड कर सकते हैं जो कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है । कोई एम० एल० ए० कोई एम० एल० सी० कोई मैम्बर पार्लिमेंट, राज्य सभा का या लोक-सभा का, सरकारी सर्विस में जाए, यह अनुचित है । लेकिन कांग्रेस के ही एप्वाइंट किए हुए गवर्नर ने यह करके दिखा दिया है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर आठ आदमी निकाले गए और इसके फलस्वरूप उनको एक एक हजार रुपया महीना घाटा हुआ तो अगले ही दिन पंद्रह पंद्रह सौ माहवार पर भेज दिया गया । इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें ।

सरकार चाहे तो मसले हल हो सकते हैं लेकिन वह ऐसा करना नहीं चाहती है । सरकार ४४ करोड़ लोगों की जिंदगियों के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है, इसको बन्द किया जाए। ट्रस्टीशिप कायम होनी चाहिये । अगर एक चौथाई हम लोग अपना दें, तो कोई इस में घाटा नहीं पड़ सकता है । इसकी जरूरत है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात भी की जाती है । आप ने पब्लिक सैक्टर को अधिक दिया है, यह खुशी की बात है । मैं ने उस दिन पार्लिमेंट में आंकड़े रखे थे कि आपने इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर को थोड़ी बहुत मदद दी है । लेकिन आप रिजल्टस को देखें । प्राइवेट सैक्टर को जो दिया हुआ है, इस्पात के लिए उन्होंने तो चार लाख टन अधिक पैदा किया है और जहां आपने पब्लिक सैक्टर को काम सौंपा है, वहां उन्होंने चालीस हजार टन कम पैदा किया है । इसलिए अगर देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो ट्रस्टीशिप को कायम आप करें, किसानों और मजदूरों को मौका दें । दिल्ली में एक सरूश अगर डेढ़ रुपया रोज कमाता है तो इस डेढ़ रुपये में अपना तथा अपने बच्चों का गुजर कैसे कर सकता है, इसको आप देखें । किसी भी शख्स की तनख्वाह अगर सौ या सवा सौ माहवार से कम है तो उसे आपको बढ़ाना होगा । इस हिसाब को आपको छोड़ना होगा कि कोई शख्स बड़ा है, छोटा है, नीचा है, ऊंचा है, इसकी इनकम कम है या ज्यादा है । सच्चा समाजवाद गांधी जी के ट्रस्टीशिप से ही आएगा ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारी पार्टी राजा महाराजाओं की पार्टी है । एक महारानी गायत्री देवी के आने से हमारी पार्टी तो राजाओं महाराजाओं की पार्टी हो गई, अमीरों की पार्टी हो गई लेकिन उस तरफ चौदह राजे महाराजे, हिज हाईनेस बैठे हुए हैं, वह पार्टी राजाओं महाराजाओं और अमीरों की नहीं हुई । सत्तर एम० एल० एज०, सत्तर हिज हाईनैस डिफेट स्टेट्स में हैं, इस पार्टी के, लेकिन फिर भी वह अमीरों की या राजा महाराजाओं की पार्टी नहीं बनती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हो सकता है कि एक का बोझ दौलत का इतना ज्यादा हो कि बाकी सब का न हो ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ये तो उन से भी बड़े बड़े लोग हैं । और वह तो इन्हीं के सताये हुए हैं, इन्हीं के बनाये हुए गवर्नर थे और चूंकि इन्होंने सताया इसलिए इधर आ कर बैठ गए । कोई खास बात नहीं हुई ।

मैं सात सौ करोड़ रुपया वित्त मंत्री जी को दे कर जाता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जिस मुस्तकिल मिजाजी के साथ, जिस निर्भीकता के साथ. जिस निडरता के साथ उन्हों ने आज तक देश की बागडोर सम्भाली है उसी तरह से आगे भी इस को सम्भाले रखे, उन्हें किसी से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है । जहां तक देश के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है हम उनके साथ है हां जहां तक खुदकुशी से मौतें होने का सम्बन्ध है, उस का पाप उन्हीं लोगों को भोगना पड़ेगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रस्टीशिप कायम हो और सात सौ करोड़ की जो मांग पेश की गई है, इस को मंजूर किया जाय ।

13 hrs.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): The Chinese aggression has opened our eyes to the importance of improving our military strength along with the economic development adumbrated in the Third Plan. The Budget, considered in this context, can be classified as a scientific and popular one.

The Five Year Plans are formulated to improve the economic condition of the country, to mobilise the resources, increase the national income and the standard of living of the people. The utilisation of the resources must result in increasing agricultural and industrial production, and there should be equitable distribution to facilitate economic growth and the welfare of the people. The items of revenue and expenditure in the Budget clearly indicate how we propose to meet the Chinese aggression which is a challenge not only to our military strength by our economic development too.

During the year the main problem facing the country was the foreign exchange position, and we are not yet out of the woods. Sustained efforts must be made to increase production and boost exports. We are happy to learn that during the year there was an upward trend in exports and improvement in the foreign exchange position also. The Finance Minister has also reduced the export duty on tea, and allotment has also been made for developing new foreign markets. Still, much remains to be done in view of the fact that we are losing certain traditional markets.

Our textiles are not able to compete successfully in foreign markets on account of increase in cost of production. This has to be tackled effectively, and it can be done only by increasing productivity and lowering the cost of production.

To give incentive to exports, rebate of income and super tax equivalent to one-tenth of the amount payable on income derived from export of goods has also been provided. Several selective import duties have been levied to facilitate the growth of nascent industries in our country, and we can feel proud that our machines are competing effectively in advanced countries.

While taking necessary steps for improving the foreign exchange position, strict economy is also being exercised by restricting foreign travel. While paying due attention to the industrial development of the country, sufficient attempts have also been made for extending a helping hand to the development of agriculture.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation which will come into existence shortly will have as its object the provision of medium and long term loans for the development of agriculture, but we are still spending a lot on import of foodgrains, which should be put an end to quickly for conserving our foreign exchange reserves.

The present system of land revenue must be abolished giving place to a graded system of agricultural income-tax which will allow all unremunerative lands to be tax-free, and at the same time make available additional investment of capital to make them more remunerative. Such lands which are classified as unremunerative at present could very well be used for horticulture and cultivation of cashew, mango and other products. Cardamom, which is a good foreign exchange earner, is languishing for want of adequate capital and suitable foreign markets. I would request the Ministry to see that the cardamom plantations are provided with adequate capital as well as export possibilities, so that we may earn more foreign exchange and improve the economic condition of the planters.

Our Finance Minister has curbed speculation by putting under check forward trading by effective banking operations resulting in the steadying

up of the internal market, which will be conducive to economic growth and uniform progress. Provision has also been made for training the requisite technical personnel to manage the growing industries. This is a good step as industries would not suffer for lack of skilled manpower, and this will help a great deal in improving the industrial development of the country.

To stimulate savings, rebate on income-tax and super tax is given in respect of deposits made in Post Office Saving Banks, provident fund and insurance premia. Defence effort has been promoted by abolishing import duty on all articles including bullion donated to national defence. An analysis of the various items of revenue and expenditure will very clearly indicate that the Budget truly reflects the economic growth of the country with an eye on the development of the military strength of the country. With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Speaker: Chandak. Chandak is not there? Shri Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, in the last fifteen years we had five Finance Ministers but I believe that there has been none greater, braver and more dynamic than our friend and leader Shri Morarjibhai Desai. As I pointed out once before, the first Finance Minister was one who was a businessman who had earned his knighthood for his performance at the Imperial Preference Conference in Ottawa. The second was a very eminent economist brought up in the traditions of John Adams and Keynes but he was too academic for us. The third was a senior member of the Indian Civil Service but to us he was more a glorified accountant. The fourth was a very eminent person....

Mr. Speaker: Why go into those details about those who have gone?

He may say anything now for the present Finance Minister.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Before he could go long, the fourt Finance Minister was eaten by the man-eater, though he is again back with us.

When the present Finance Minister came to preside over our exchequer we were reminded that in 1937 as Revenue Minister of undivided Bombay inspite of the limitations of the Government of India Act, 1935 he inaugurated great agrarian reforms. We were reminded that as Chief Minister of undivided Bombay in 1946 when the entire country was plunged into the darkness of communal riots, he used his iron hands to quell the communal riots there and put all the goondas behind the prison bars. We thought, therefore, when he came to preside over our exchequer, that he would show the same strength and will put all the hoarders, tax evaders and smugglers behind prison bars. But I confess that I have been disappointed. The tax evaders are at large today. Smuggling is a flourishing business in this country. All sorts of malpractices are rampant in the business houses inspite of the efforts of our great Finance Minister. I am a heavy smoker. If he comes with me just now to Connaught Place I can get him any amount of smuggled cigarettes. I know he is a great puritan and he will not touch them with a pair of tongs. Any amount of smuggled whisky can be produced. That shows the way in which the various departments have been working. One of the greatest measures that he took recently was the gold control order. I take this opportunity of congratulating him; but I want him to take this House into confidence by telling how much of hoarded gold has been declared. Was this order passed merely for small goldsmiths and small businessmen who produce ornaments or was it also meant for those who after the war had made millions and had invested them on gold hoardings in their cupboards. Was it not also meant for those princes who have got large hoards? Have they made any declaration?

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

I belong to the Congress Party and we are wedded to the principle of socialism. We know very well that the entire economy of the country is depending on banks. What is the position of banks today? There can be no talk of socialism unless the banks are completely nationalised. I want to quote here the remarks of the ex Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri HVR Iengar, who is neither a communist, nor a socialist, nor a fellow-traveller nor a fellow-wanderer:

> "One of the structural features of the Indian Banking is the concentration of power which in some cases is enormous in relation to the capital employed. From time to time, we some across cases in which a family or a group has got full controlling interest in a bank."

Almost every industrial house in this country controls one or the other bank. Take the case of the biggest commercial banks. The Central Bank of India Ltd. are controlled by the Tata, Khatau and Mafatlal Groups; the Punjab National Bank, by Dalmia Jain group; the Bank of Baroda, by Walchand Hirachand Group; the United Commercial Bank, by Birla Group; the Hindustan Commercial Bank, by JK Group; the Hindustan Mercantile Bank, by Jalan Group. Inspite of the Reserve Bank's directive these people have been advancing huge amounts of money to fictitious securities to their directors and their relations. The time has come when the hon. Finance Minister who is a strong man should nationalise all these banks. They will give us enough money to industrialise our country.

The other day while speaking on the Demands of the Law Ministry an Opposition Member referred to the New Asiatic Company and the hon. Law Minister told us that the Solicitor General who was consulted had opined that no further action was necessary and so the chapter was closed. Inspite of the demand from that side and this side of the House, he refused to place that report on the Table of the House. With your permission, I would refer to a passage in the auditors' report of that company placed on the Table of the House by a Member from the Opposition.

> "It would also appear from Exhibit No. 9 that Shri L. N. Birla had knowledge about the suppression of losses made in 1952. It will not be out of place to mention that the loans and investments were mostly instructions, from Shri L. N. Birla. The result of our enquiry is summarised as under..."

A number of instances are given to show that L. N. Birla and members of the House of Birlas were responsible for the malpractices there. I still remember that when there was a case of corruption in the Empire and in the Jupiter, a man of the stature of Sardar Sardul Singh who was a member of the Congress Working Committee at that time was arrested and he died in jail. Daya Shankar who was an eminent Congressman and who was involved in a case was put in jails. I still remember the case of Damadar Swarup Seth, President of the U.P. Congress Committee who was put in jail. If such eminent people could have been arrested and prosecuted, why are people like L. N. Birla still scotfree? That has got to be explained. There is a suspicion in this country—I do not subscribe to that suspicion—that Mr. Birla and the house of Birlas have got influence in the highest quarters of the land. Some action has got to be taken against the House of Birlas, if this suspicion has to be removed. A thorough investigation has got to be made into the malpractices indulged in by these business houses in the matter of evasion of income-tax, in the matter of insurance, in the matter of banking. I hope and trust that the hon. Finance Minister will make an announcement today that he is going to make a thorough probe into the affairs of the House of Birlas.

We often talk of free Press in this country. I shall just mention about the affairs of the New Asiatic Company. The other day when that question was discussed here, the great paper owned by the Birla brothers—I mean the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi did not publish a line about it although day in and day out these days they are publishing about the cases of corruption in the Government, about the inefficiency in our public sector and about all sorts of things. All these newspapers which are owned by monopolists are being utilised for purely commercial purposes. They are being utilised in a way that the poor shareholders may be cheated. Their commerce pages are nothing but fraud; nothing but humbug.

In this connection, I would like to quote two letters, although I think I will get an opportunity to refer to them on another occasion, if you permit me, and speak in details, when the Vivian Bose Commission's report comes before the House. But I think it is my duty to quote two of the letters. The first is the letter from S. N. Dudani to Shri G. L. Ghokhani, dated 24th June, 1952, (Exhibit 491) which says:

"Under instruction of Syt. R. Dalmiyaji—

Mr. Speaker: What are these letters? If he is going to read from some letters—

Shri Ansar Harvani: These letters are published in the Vivian Bose Commission's report. I am quoting from the report, and not from any outside source. They are not private letters in that sense.

Mr. Speaker: Even then he will be have to place them on the Table of the House.

Shri Ansar Harvani: They are all published in the report. Otherwise, I will produce them. The letter says:

"Under instruction of Syt. R. Dalmiyaji, I would request you to please arrange to publish the rates of Shapurji & Madhowji Conversion Shares at Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively in *Times of India* both in Bombay and Delhi editions at least for two days. Please treat it as most urgent."

Then there is another letter from Shital Prasad Jain to G. L. Khokhani which is as follows:

"My dear Girdharlalji,

Syt. Dalmiaji desires that you please arrange that Deferred Shares of S. S. B. Mills and M.D.W. are quoted lower than the present market quotations which are probably at present Rs. 5 for S. S. B. Mills and Rs. 15 for M.D.M. Asson. As you have arranged it, please let me know on what date what quotation has been arranged".

This is the freedom of the press, which is controlled by these monopolists. Democracy, parliamentary democracy in this country is at ransom in the hands of these monopolists. As somebody pointed out on that side of the House, the success of Shri Morarji Desai will be seen from the fact as to how much he has succeeded in breaking the monopolists and the monopolies in this country. I hope and trust that a man of his stature, a man of his iron determination, a man of his will, who has been trained at the feet of the Father of the Nation will rise to the occasion and will see that the banks are nationalised, the monopolists are finished and that a thorough probe is made into the affairs of the House of Birlas.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी की डिमांडस हाउस के सामने पेश है और इन की चर्चा करते वक्त स्वाभाविक रूप से श्री मुरारजी देसाई का चित्र आंखों के सामने आ जाता है । श्री मुरारजी देसाई का नाम बम्बई में भी मैं ने सुना हुआ है और केन्द्र में भी हम अब उन का नाम सुन रहे है । मैं उन की सेवा में एक

[श्री बड़े]

कवि ने जो कहा है वह सुना देना चाहता हूं :—

"तुम जब पैदा हुए सब हंसे, तुम रोये,
करनी ऐसी कीजिये, तुम हंसो सब रोये ।"

कवि का कहना है कि जब बच्चा पैदा होता है पुत्र पैदा होता है तो सब लोग हंसते हैं और बच्चा रोता है । लेकिन मरते वक्त ऐसा करना चाहिए ऐसी करनी कर के जाना चाहिए कि दुनिया से खुद आप तो हंसते हंसते जायें और तमाम दुनिया रोये कि हमारे श्री मुरारजी भाई चले गये । इस तरह की बात होनी चाहिएं । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कवि ने जो आदर्श सामने रक्खा है उस का पालन करना चाहिए ।

श्री मुरारजी के जिद्दी स्वभाव से कौन परिचित नहीं है ? बम्बई में जब वे प्राहिबिशन का कानून लाये तो वहां के लोगों ने कई दफे कहा कि यह प्राहिबिशन का क़ानून ठीक नहीं है लेकिन वे अपनी जिद पर अड़े रहे और ऐडेमैंटली और ओब्सिटिनेटली उस को क़ायम रक्खा । जब तक वे वहां पर रहे तब तो उस पर अमल ठीक होता रहा लेकिन वहां से दिल्ली चले जाने के बाद प्राहिबिशन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है । यहां केन्द्र में आ कर उन्होंने गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर पास किया । लोग बराबार श्री मुरार जी से कहते हैं कि यह उचित नहीं है और इस से हजारों व लाखों सुनार बेकार हो रहे है लेकिन उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता मालूम देता है और चूंकि यह मुरारजी भाई का क़ानून है इसलिए इस से पीछे क़दम नहीं हटाया जायगा । श्री मुरारजी इस क़ानून से पीछे जाने वाले नहीं हैं । वह सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी क़ायम करने और महात्मा जी का नाम ले कर यह सब करते हैं लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जोकि मेरे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस गोल्ड के क़ानून को ले कर आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं और उस के कारण बहुत लोगों को अड़चन पैदा हो रही है और उन का उद्देश्य अच्छा होते हुए भी वह सफलीभूत नहीं हो रहा है । वह ऐसा तो चाहते ही होंगे कि जो होहल्ला हो रहा है वह कम हो जाय । लेकिन जैसा चाहते हैं वैसा करते नहीं ।

आज सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी का ढांचा क़ायम करने की बात कही जाती है । समाजवादी समाज की रचना का उल्लेख किया जाता है ।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो ढेर सारे टैक्सेज हैं, सेल्स टैक्स, इनकमटैक्स और अन्य नये नये टैक्सेज जो लगाये जाते हैं लेकिन यह भी हक़ीक़त है कि जितना करप्शन अब चलता है उतना करप्शन पहले कभी नहीं था । गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर भी लागू कर दिया गया है । देश में हम देखते हैं कि काफी बेकारी फैल रही है और क्या बेकारी और क्या करप्शन, सभी प्रकार के दुर्गुण उत्पन्न हो गए हैं । इन्हीं के साथ शासन में काफी ऐक्सट्रावैगेंस आ गयी है । शासन के लोग मौज मजा उड़ाते हैं और पबलिक पैसे को पानी की तरह बहाया जाता है । लोग ऐसी आलोचना करते हैं कि जिस देश में लाखों लोगों को भरपेट खाना न होता हो वहां शासन इस तरह से फिजूलखर्ची करे यह कहां तक उचित और न्यायसंगत है ? सब जवाबदेही फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पर आती है । फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के नाते उन को देखना चाहिए कि जहां जहां पैसा जाता है वह भली प्रकार खर्च होता है या नहीं और वह कहीं वेस्ट तो नहीं हो रहा है ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पैंशन केसेज की तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । पैंशन केसेज काफ़ी पैंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं और उन पैंडिंग केसेज को अभी तक निकाला नहीं गया है । इस बारे में मैं हाउस का ध्यान आठवीं

आडिट रिपोर्ट के पेज ४३ की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"During 1960-61, out of 1956 pension cases of Central Government officers received in Audit offices, 1163 cases (59 per cent) were received after the date of retirement and 367 out of these were received one year after retirement. The departments were also not prompt in rectifying the omission, etc. pointed out by Audit in the pension papers received by them. On the 1st September, 1961, 528 cases were under correspondence with the departments for more than three months after the date of retirement.

An analysis of the reasons for the delays in final payment of provident fund balances showed that in several cases, the Administrative authorities had not been able to furnish all the required particulars. For instance, out of 1700 claims received during 1960-61 in respect of 12 Ministries the requisite information was received in 267 cases only after 3—6 months...."

१७०० केसेज में से केवल २६७ केसेज को इनफ़ारमेशन आई है । बाकी सब केसेज पैंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं । इस तरह से यदि काम चलता है तो वह वह सर्वथा असन्तोषजनक ही कहा जायगा । अगर कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष होगा तो जाहिर है कि काम एफ़िशेंटली नहीं हो सकेगा ।

दूसरे मेरा कहना है कि स्टेट्स से ओवरड्राफ्ट्स से धन लिया जाता है यह इसलिए होता है क्यों कि खर्चे ज्यादा शो किये जाते हैं । सेंटर की तरफ से जो पेमैंट दिया जाता है उस के बारे में कंट्रोल नहीं किया जाता है । डिमांड्स एंड ग्रान्ट्स में पेज १३५ पर बतलाया गया है कि ओवरड्राफ्ट पेमेंट कितना किया जाता है । उस में लिखा पेमैंट है :—

"The increase in the Revised in respect of advances to State Governments is mainly due to payment of special loans amounting to Rs. 78 crores to enable the State Governments to clear overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India. With the steady rise in the tempo of developmental outlay, the resources of some of the States did not keep pace in the first year of the Third Plan with the expenditure incurred, with the result that they ran into heavy overdrafts with the Reserve Bank. Out of the total amount of Rs. 78 crores advanced to the States to clear the overdrafts, Rs. 44 crores would be repaid by the States during the current year and the balance of Rs. 34 crores has been treated as *ad hoc* loan to be recovered during the remaining 3 years of the Plan period."

यह जो ओवरड्राफ्टिंग मध्यप्रदेश राज्य और अन्य स्टेटों में होती है उस पर सेंटर उचित कंट्रोल रक्खें जो कि अभी नहीं रक्खा जाता है और अंधाधुन्ध खर्चा करते चले जाते हैं और चूंकि उस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहता है तो उस का दुखद परिणाम केन्द्र को भुगतना पड़ता है ।

इस के बाद यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एड दी जाती है उस के बारे में कंट्रोल नहीं किया जाता है और होता यह है कि जो एड स्टेट्स को दी जाती है वह स्टेट्स में बराबर खर्च नहीं होती है और वहां उन पर इम्प्लीमेंटशन नहीं होता है ।

हमारे यहां एक बड़ी योजना है, बोराड की योजना, जिस पर कि ६ साल तक ९ लाख रुपया खर्च करने के बाद अब कहते हैं कि दिस स्कीम इज नोट फीजीबुल । अब वह स्कीम फीजीबुल क्यों नहीं है ? कहते हैं कि कलकत्ता में लेबोरेटरी में जांच से पता लगा है कि वह पत्थर १५ साल में पिघल जायगा । इस वास्ते यह योजना छोड़ देनी चाहिए । ९ लाख रुपया खर्च करने के बाद उस को जो छोड़ा जा रहा है तो कितना पब्लिक का

[श्री बड़े]

पैसा खर्च हुआ और बेकार गया इस के लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

इस में पेज १२६ पर लिखा है :—

"The saving in the Revised Estimates is partly due to slower progress of various schemes of the State Governments resulting in lesser payments of grants to them and partly to lesser provision made as a measure of economy in view of the emergency."

यह जो कारण दिया गया है, यह कारण नहीं है । दरअसल में होता यह है कि केन्द्र से जो मदद मिलती है, उस का वहां बराबर इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है बराबर काम नहीं होता है । साथ ही साथ केन्द्र का कोई उस पर कंट्रोल नहीं होता है, कोई इंस्पैक्शन नहीं होता है । वहां पर पार्टियों में आपस में लड़ाई होती है । एक कहती है कि इस क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिए, दूसरी कहती है इस क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिये । इस तरह से पैसे का वेस्टेज होता है ।

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

अब मैं पब्लिक डेट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमारी जो नैशनल इनकम है वह ४६ परसेंट बढ़ी है जबकि हमारा जो कर्जा है वह १६० परसेंट बढ़ा है । कर्जे की राशि २७७३ करोड़ से बढ़ कर ७४०२ करोड़ रुपये हो गई है । इस कर्जे का रिपेमेंट किस प्रकार होगा इस का कोई भी संकेत नहीं मिलता है । आप की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से भी इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । जनता कहती है कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने भारत को गिरवी रख दिया है, देश का दिवाला निकाल दिया है । यह सही भी हो सकता है। फिगर्ज आप के सामने हैं । २७७३ करोड़ कर्जा था और जो बढ़ कर ७४०२ करोड़ हो गया है । ४६ परसेंट नेशनल इनकम में वृद्धि हुई है और १६० प्रतिशत कर्जे में, यानी कर्जा तीन गुना हो गया है । कहां से इस को आप अदा करेंगे, इस पर रोशनी डाली जाय । अगर आप बिजिनेस करते होते तो आप को पता चलता कि किस तरह से कर्जे की अदायगी होती है और किस तरह से कर्जा लिया जाना चाहिए । कर्जे का सूद और कर्जा देने के लिए और कर्जा लेना पड़ता है जो भी मर्चेंट ऐसा करता है, वह इंसालवेंट समझा जाता है ।

"that is one evidence which is given in insolvency courts."

जो कर्जा है वह बिना और कर्ज लिए हुए अदा हो सकता है, क्या इस तरह की स्थिति आज भी भारत की है ? क्या हम कर्जा अदा करने की स्थिति में हैं और क्या यह आसानी से अदा किया जा सकता है, यह सवाल है जोकि माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा ।

"India's mounting public debt" by G. H. Bhabha, a former Union Commerce and Industry Minister and a leading banker and industrialist—"

पैम्फलेट जो निकाला है, इस में उन्हों ने पूरी पिक्चर हमारे सामने रखी है । उक से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारी सरकार ने कर्जे लेते वक्त किसी भी बात पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है और कर्जे लेती चली गई है । सरकार कहती है कि उस ने डिवेलेपमेंट वर्क्स के लिए ये कर्जे लिए हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते जो कर्जे लिए हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी इन कर्जों को ले कर प्रोग्रेस बनाई जाती है वह प्रोग्रेस क्या हमारी है । वह तो सब कर्जों से बनी हुई प्रोग्रेस है । जो डिमांड्ज आप ने रखी हैं, उन से पता नहीं चलता है, उन से इस मसले पर कोई रोशनी नहीं पड़ती है कि किस तरह से इन की अदायगी होगी ।

उन्होंने पैम्फलेट में क्या लिखा है, यह मैं पढ़ कर आप को बताता हूं : —

"This means that there was a rise only of about 46 per cent in our national income in the period of ten years. As against this, our public debt went during the same period up from Rs. 2,778 crores to Rs. 7,402 crores. This means a rise of 160 per cent. In other words, while the rise in the national income was only 46 per cent, the rise in the public debt was only 46 per cent, the rise in the public debt was more than three times the rise in the national income of the country. This is an aspect of the question which requires very serious thought. It is not the path of prudent public finance to allow the national debt to run at such a faster speed as compared with the pace at which the national production in goods and services goes up year after year."

मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लिमेंट का मैम्बर होने के नाते शासन जो कर्जा लेता है, उस के बारे में मैं भी चिन्ता प्रकट करूं और पता लगाने की कोशिश करूं कि किस तरह से इन की अदायगी होगी। दो तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये के और कर्जे लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन कर्जों की अदायगी की क्या व्यवस्था आपने की है।

अब मैं फजूलखर्ची के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक्सपेंडिचर में फिजूलखर्ची के बारे में है। पी० ए० सी० ने अपनी आठवीं रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र किया है। उसने बताया है कि मोटरों पर कितना खर्च होता है। इस पर उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा प्रकाश डाला है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और वह रिपोर्ट लाइब्रेरी को धूल चाटती फिरती है। शासन समझता है कि जो लोग चिल्लाते हैं वे तो चिल्लाते रहेंगे, तुम अपना काम करते चलो।

"The caravan goes on and the dogs bark".

हाथी हर कुत्ते के पीछे लगे तो वह अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर नहीं पहुंच सकता है ऐसा शासन कि कुछ व्यक्ति कहते हैं। अपोजीशन वाले कुछ भी कहें, शासन को अपना काम करते जाना चाहिये, ऐसा उसका विचार है। पी० ए० सी० ने जो कुछ अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, उसको मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उसने कहा है :—

"The Committee view with concern such wasteful expenditure even in normal times but more so during the time of present national emergency. A persistent tendency for over-budgeting on the one hand and many instances of wasteful expenditure on the other point to the inevitable conclusion that there is considerable scope for effecting economies in the expenditure of the Government of India without impairing the progress of the Five Year Plan. They would, therefore, suggest that a Committee of Expert consisting of senior officers from the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and one or two major spending Ministries should be appointed by Government so that a prompt survey of the expenditure of Government may be made to explore the various avenues through which substantial economies could be effected."

उन्होंने एक इंस्टेंस कोट किया है।

"The Committee have, in their various Reports presented during the current year indicated some of the lines in which there is scope for economy in expenditure."

For instance, the total expenditure incurred on staff cars during 1960-61 was as high as Rs. 17,25,771.

उसने कहा है कि १७,२५,७७१ रुपया १९६०–६१ में स्टाफ कारों व मोटरों पर

[श्री बड़े]

खर्च हुआ था। इसका डिटेल्ज उसने एपेंडिक्स ३ में दी हैं, कौन कौन मिनिस्ट्री इन पर कितना कितना खर्च कर रही है। उसने यह भी कहा है :—

"The expert committee referred to above should scrutinise the details of expenditure incurred and suggest concrete steps to curtail the expenditure on this account."

यह जो चीज है इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इसने जो खर्च को कम करने की सिफारिश है, की वह खर्चा कम करने की आपकी तरफ से कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई और न ही जो पी० ए० सी० ने कहा है, उसको आपने कार्यान्वित किया है।

इस एमरजेंसी में तो इकोनोमी की तरफ आपका खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह जो एमरजेंसी पीरियड है, यह या तो अपोजीशन वालों के लिये है या दूकानदारों के लिये या घासलेट के लिये है, लेकिन जो आर्डिनेंस वगैरह निकालते हैं, उनके लिये नहीं है। शासन का खर्चा कम नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि इन्होंने.....

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इस एमरजेंसी पीरियड में ज्यादा भत्ते आदि लोगों के बनते हैं।

श्री बड़े : कौन कौन से डिपार्टमेंट हैं जो ज्यादा स्टाफ कार्ज पर खर्च करते हैं, इसको आप देखें।

"For instance the committee feel that *prima facie* there is considerable scope for reduction in the expenditure incurred on staff cars. A statement furnished by the Ministry of Finance giving the total amount spent on staff cars during the year 1960-61 on their running, maintenance etc. in the various Ministries of the Central Government is enclosed as Appendix III. From this statement, it will be seen that the total expenditure on this account during 1960-61 was as high as Rs. 17,25,771. The amount of expenditure incurred by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Community Development and Cooperation, Food and Agriculture, Rehabilitation, Transport and Communications and Department of Atomic Energy exceeded Rs. 1 lakh in each case."

यह जो एक्सट्रेवेगेंट खर्च है, इसको इस एमरजेंसी में तो खत्म किया जाये।

मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का बजट पर जितना कंट्रोल होना चाहिये और जैसा होना चाहिये, वह नहीं है। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट के खर्चे की डिटेल्ज उनके पास आती हैं। उनको देखना चाहिये कि लास्ट यीअर में सेविंग्ज क्यों दिखाई गई हैं। इस तरह की चीजों पर तथा मार्च के महीने में जो अंधाधुंध खर्च होता है उस पर उनका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। दूसरे मुल्कों में देखा गया है कि पिछले साल का कितना खर्चा था, आगे की स्कीम्ज क्या हैं, पिछले साल जो दिया गया था, वह खर्च क्यों नहीं किया गया है, जो खर्चा उस साल के लिये किया जाना है, उसमें कितनी कमी की गुंजाइश है, आगे के लिये कितने टैक्स लगें, जो एमाउंट सरेंडर किया जाता है, वह मार्च में क्यों किया जाता है, इस पर नजर रखी जाती है, कंट्रोल रखा जाता है। ये जो सब चीजें हैं इन पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का जितना कंट्रोल होना चाहिये नहीं है। इस तरफ भी उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह भी देखा गया है कि कांग्रेस की जितनी संस्थायें चलती हैं, उनकी तरफ हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का जो दृष्टिकोण रहता है वह कुछ नर्म रहता है। भारत सेवक समाज से अभी तक ३२.२८ लाख रुपये लेने बाकी

हैं। इसका जिक्र आडिट रिपोर्ट के पैरा ५५ में किया गया है कि इतना अधिक रुपया उसकी तरफ बकाया होते हुये भी इसको वसूल नहीं किया गया है। पी० ए० सी० ने सवाल पूछा है कि इसको आप कैसे वसूल करेंगे।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : वह भाई बंधुओं की संस्था है।

श्री बड़े : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना ज्यादा रुपया उसको कैसे दे दिया गया है और कहा से इसकी वसूली होगी। इस तरह की चीजों पर, हमारे एक्सचैकर पर जिस प्रकार का उनका कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, वह कंट्रोल नहीं है। इसको ओर भी आप ध्यान दें। इस वास्ते इमरजेंसी पीरियड में हमारे देश की जनता जो यह कहती है कि जनता तो जागी हुई है, लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब सोये हुये हैं, यह सच मालूम होता है। मैंने जो आलोचना की है वह इस विश्वास से की है कि जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं उन पर हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय ध्यान देंगे और उनको सुधारेंगे ताकि शासन सुचारू रूप से चल सके। आज देश के अन्दर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न के बारे में एक अविश्वास सा पैदा हो गया है। आज जो टैक्सेज हैं, गोल्ड कंट्रोल है, इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन, घूसखोरी है, इन सब का मतलब हो गया है कांग्रेस का शासन। आज इस तरह से उसकी बदनामी हो गई है। उस बदनामी को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाय इस लिये मैंने टोका की है।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister is the architect and custodian of our national monetary policies and programmes. So, I offer him my congratulations for he has with sagacity and forethought guided us through these last few years. I would also like to offer him my sympathies when he has to face a barrage of criticism both in this House and outside, and such criticism is inevitable when one is concerned with such a vital and important portfolio.

In the last few years, undoubtedly we have made some improvement in our national productivity and in providing more employment opportunities for our people in spite of many difficulties—both internal and external—and today when we need to mobilise even more energetically our resources in order to meet not only the challenge of our economic development but also to aid in our defence production, it is all the more necessary that we become alert and meet this challenge as well as we can.

Sir, I welcome the modifications made by the Finance Minister in the super profits tax and also the concession on the kerosene duty and on the deposit scheme. The measures adopted by the Finance Ministry for providing finance for the development of industrial and agricultural production, I hope, will give added fillip to increasing our national productivity. I also hope that the Gold Control Order will have the desired effect and that it will stop the leakage of foreign exchange, the smuggling and also reduce the price of gold.

However, in spite of all this, I feel that we need to change in some way our monetary policies so as to increase the percentage of investment in our country. By tradition and habit we in our country are liable to invest mainly in gold and in land. But now that we need to have further economic progress and development, we must see not only that consumption is curtailed but that savings are channelled into productive activity, whether such activity be agricultural or industrial.

The very fact that land has appreciated to almost four times its value in the last ten years is indicative of the speculative tendencies in land. It is also true that urban property is easier to manage where one wants to avoid the payment of tax. I say this for two reasons. One is that the receipt for rent need not show all the money, some of it can be taken by cheques and the rest by way of "black

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

money". Secondly, the present system of taxation is such that unless one sells urban property one is not liable for capital gains tax. So the capital gains tax remains unrealised. Now, when one can get about 20 per cent return for investment in property in a place like Bombay or Calcutta, why should a man who has a certain amount to invest go in for Government bonds or invest it in any industry? So, I would like the Finance Minister to take note of this and see that some other alternative taxation is provided which will stop this discrepancy. Sir, a very famous economist, Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, has recently written in the *Foreign Affairs Magazine*:

> "This share of national income which accrues to property owners of all kinds is probably larger in countries like Mexico, Chile, India, Turkey or Persia than in the United States or in Britain.".

Thereby he means that in the underdeveloped countries there is a tendency to invest more in land especially where urban unproductive land is concerned. Therefore, what I want to point out to the Government is that they should not only see that all available capital is directed into productive activity but also that the banks function in a better way and give advice to the small investors also.

It is a well known fact that there is a shortage of capital for industrial investment in our country. This happens not merely because of the traditional habits which obtain here but because in smaller places banking facilities and investment advisory agencies are not easily available. Therefore, it is estimated that in our country about 9 per cent of the gross national product is put back into investment. This is the critical minimum level, and if we want economic progress we must see that this minimum is increased. It has been my experience that in the districts there are small industrialists who wish start, some sort of, bucket-making factories or some such small factories. but they do not get the funds and the necessary advice. If the Government really wants to see that the rural areas are economically improved, then the Government must also take care to see that the bank officials are more sympathetic, that they see to the needs of the people and that they do not function in the bureaucratic and impersonal way that they are apt to do today.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Banks are advancing very liberally.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like to quote some instances to the hon. Member which will show the percentage of credit advanced to the small-scale industries and to the private sector or the corporate sector. The Reserve Bank of India has published in its report on Currency and Finance that the number of units of small-scale industries for the whole of India given assistance in the year 1960-61 was 2,636 and the aggregate amount of loan was Rs. 8.85 crores. In 1961-62 there is an improvement. The units assisted were 2,917 and the aggregate loan was Rs. 10·38 crores. As against this, the capital raised by non-governmental companies in 1961 through debentures and shares was Rs. 88·7 crores, and the total consent given by the Controller of Capital Issues to companies in the private sector for issue of shares and debentures was Rs. 133 crores. Of course, the fact that consent has been given does not mean that the money is raised, but it gives a rough indication of the investment intentions. So, what I would like to point out to Government is that there is capital available from the small investor, but he does not know how to go about investing it. So, if only banks and the Government advise him how to invest it wisely, the Government can mop up this available capital and chanel it into productive activities.

Then I would like to refer to one or two small points before I conclude, and they refer to the Life Insurance Corporation. It has been brought to my notice that in the case of some of the agents who are working in the districts their increment in salaries is dependent upon procuring life insurance policies of the value of Rs. 1 lakh within a prescribed period. I feel there should be different scales for rural and urban areas. Urban areas are thickly populated, and that too by people with larger incomes. So, an agent can get the life insurance policies of the value of Rs. 1 lakh within the prescribed period without much difficulty. But the position is different in the rural areas, in the districts and villages where good roads are not available and poverty is quite high. So, it is not always possible for the agents in the rural areas to procure policies of the value of Rs. 1 lakhs. But, if they fail to get that much business, they are deprived of their commission and some other agents are appointed in their place. The result of this is not only lapse of earlier policies but also discord and quarrel between the old and new agents. So, I would suggest to the Finance Minister to look into the matter and revise the rules so that (a) the minimum is not uniform in all districts or areas and (b) it is dependent more on merits and years of service of an agent than purely on the basis of procurement of policies of a minimum value within a prescribed time.

While I am on this subject, I would like to refer to another matter. An extract from the report of the Estimates Committee on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation has come out in the papers where it is stated:

> "The Committee were told that the Corporation was laying more emphasis on the expansion of its business and adequate attention was not paid to the servicing aspect."

This remark was with reference to the increase in the lapse of policies, because of the change or replacement of agents. So, I would suggest that there should be continuity of service for agents in the districts. With these words, I support the demands relating to this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam is not present in the House. Shri Balgovind Verma.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : महिलाओं को बोलने का समय मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two lady Members have already spoken.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Two out of five hundred.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंध्र से एक लेडी बोल चुकी है ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी का कार्य बड़ा कठिन है और उनके लिये सब को प्रसन्न करना बहुत मुश्किल है । सब का निशाना उनकी ओर होता है । इस समय , जबकि देश में एक आपातकालीन स्थिति है, हमें उनके साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्वक योग देना चाहिये । लेकिन फिर भी कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो कि लोगों को परेशान किये हुये हैं, उनको मैं उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मुझे आशा है कि वह उन बातों पर सहानुभति के साथ विचार करेंगे और जो भी सहायता वह अपनी तरफ से दे सकते हैं देने की कृपा करेंगे ।

एक तरफ किसानों से कहा जाता है कि वे उत्पादन बढ़ायें, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो सुविधायें उनको मिलनी चाहियें, अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वे उनको नहीं मिल पा रही हैं । यह जो टैक्सेज इधर बढ़े हैं उनका असर किसानों पर काफी पड़ा है । डीजल, कैरोसिन और ट्रैक्टर्स के स्पेयर पार्टस के दाम बहुत बढ गये हैं । इस कारण किसान

[श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा]

जितना योग देना चाहते हैं नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और जितनी दिलचस्पी उत्पादन बढ़ाने में लेना चाहते हैं उतनी नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में, लखीमपुर खेरी में, बहुत से अच्छे अच्छे फार्म हैं और हमारा जिला सरप्लस रहा है लेकिन इधर मुझे घूमने का अवकाश मिला तो मालूम होता है कि कम से कम जो मिडिल क्लास के लोगों में ट्रेक्टर हैं वे तो खड़े हो जायेंगे। डीजल के दामों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसके कारण वे अपने ट्रेक्टरों को चालू नहीं रख सकेंगे। मुझे बताया गया कि १९५० में डीजल का दाम जहां एक रुपया बीस नये पैसे था वह अब चार रुपये के करीब हो गया है। मौबिल आइल का अजीब हाल है। तीन साल पहले उसका दाम पांच और ६ रुपये के बीच था, अब उस क्षेत्र में उसका दाम १५ रुपया प्रति गैलन है और उतने पर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मुझे आशा है कि इस ओर सरकार ध्यान देगी। इसमें रिलीफ मिलना आवश्यक है। बिना इसके कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है सैकिड वर्ल्ड वार में अमरीका में भी इस बात की जरूरत महसूस हुई थी कि खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये और इस संबंध में किसानों को इंसेंटिव देने के लिय तेल और दूसरी चीजों में ३३ फीसदी की सबसिडी दी गयी थी। आज हमारे देश में भी वही परिस्थिति है और सरकार को इस लहजे में सोचना चाहिये।

ट्रेक्टर्स के स्पेयर पार्ट्स की बहुत बड़ी कहानी है। डीलर्स उनका बहुत ज्यादा दाम चार्ज करते हैं। इसलिये अधिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन करना किसान को संभव नहीं मालूम देता। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि किसानों को ठीक दाम पर ट्रेक्टर्स के स्पेयर पार्ट्स मिल जायें। खेती की उपज की कौस्ट का जहां तक सवाल है वह बहुत ही ज्यादा है। गेहूं की काश्त के बारे में मेरे पास काफी लोगों ने पत्र भेजे हैं जिसमें उन्होंने सारी एनालिसिस कर के भेजा है कि गेहूं की खेती करने में पूरे एकड़ में कितना खर्च होता है। वह ऐनालिसिस ठीक भी मालूम देती है। गेहूं की फसल से एफिशिएंट फारमर्स को सारा खर्चा निकाल लेने के बाद २२ रुपये प्रति एकड़ की आय होती है। अब कितने ऐसे किसान हैं जिनके कि पास इतनी काफी खेती है कि जिससे उनको इतना रुपया मिल जाय कि उनका साल भर का खर्चा चलता चला जाय ? इस तरह से तो छोटे किसानों का तो खर्चा भी पूरा न होता होगा। इसलिये इधर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि किसानों को उनकी एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस के पैदा करने में जो खर्च करना पड़ता है, वह पूरा होकर उसे उचित आमदनी हो सके। इसके लिये आवश्यकता है कि किसानों को तमाम आवश्यक सुविधायें व प्रोत्साहन दिये जायें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक खेती में उन्नति होगी यह केवल कल्पना की ही बात है।

14 hrs.

मुझे इसके बाद वित्त मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष कुछ और भी बातें प्रस्तुत करनी हैं। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में सरकार ने जो स्माल आयल ऐक्सपैलर्स पर काफी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बांधी हुई है उसको लेकर उनकी बड़ी शिकायत है। मुझे यह बतलाया गया है कि उन से जो तेल निकलता है वह कोल्हुओं से जो तेल निकलता है, उसी के बराबर होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि ऐसी बात है तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में जरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। उनको ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी में कुछ छट मिलना आवश्यक है क्योंकि ऐसी परिस्थिति में वे कोल्हू वालों से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं और उन्हें मजबूर होकर वह कार्य छोड़ना पड़ेगा। जिससे कि उन्हें नुक्सान भी होगा। स्मौल आयल ऐक्सपैलर्स और कोल्हुओं में अन्तर केवल इतना ही है कि वह जहां पावर से चलते हैं वहां ये कोल्हू बैलों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा इन छोटे आयल ऐक्सपैलर्स में पैसा लगाया हुआ है वह कोई अच्छी हैसियत के लोग नहीं होते हैं और ये मिडिल मैन ही होते हैं । इसलिये इधर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और उनको कुछ राहत देने की आवश्यकता है ताकि वे अपना काम करने रह सकें और वे उसे बन्द करने पर मजबूर न हो जायें । मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और इन स्मौल आयल ऐक्सपैलर्स को ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के बडन में कुछ राहत करेंगे ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने किरोसीन आयल पर से कुछ ड्यूटी हटाई है । जनता को उससे कुछ राहत मिली है और उसको खुशी हुई है लेकिन साथ ही साथ अधिलाभ कर के बारे में जो रिआयतें और सहूलियतें दी जा रही हैं उससे आम जनता को कुछ निराश भी अनुभव हुई है । बड़े आदमियों से यदि आप लेते हैं तो इससे उनको कोई विशेष अंतर नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि वे चतुर लोग होते हैं और वे जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से इस खर्चे को एडजस्ट करना चाहिये और कम से कम प्राफिट दिखाना चाहिये लेकिन गरीबों के साथ में ऐसी बात नहीं हो पाती है । इसलिये स्वाभाविक तौर पर ऐक्सैस प्राफिट टैक्स पर जो सहूलियतें मिली हैं उन से जनता में कुछ निराशा सी है ।

जहां तक कि टैक्सों के बोझ का प्रश्न है यह बोझ अधिकतर गरीबों के ऊपर ही पड़ता है । अमीर आदमी कभी भी इस बोझ के भागी नहीं बनते हैं । वे चतुराई और बुद्धिमत्ता से इस प्रकार से इस बोझ को गरीबों के ऊपर डाल देते हैं कि दूसरों को पता भी नहीं चल पाता है । केवल इनकम-टैक्स और ऐक्सैस प्राफिट टैक्स, यही दो, एक ऐसी चीजें हैं और टैक्सेज हैं जोकि अमीरों को देने पड़ते हैं और इन में भी वे अपनी बुद्धिमानी व चतुराई से छुटकारा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं । इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी कम से कम यह ध्यान देंगे कि जब हम एक अच्छे खासे शिकार से फायदा उठा सकते हैं तो चींटी मारने से क्या लाभ ? गरीबों को अधिकांश में नाखुश कर के हम कुछ टैक्स वसूल पाते हैं जबकि अमीरों को हम छोड़ देते हैं जिन से कि हम अधिक फायदा उठा सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है ।

कम्प्लसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम जो हमारी सरकार लागू करने जा रही है यह एक अच्छी चीज है लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि यह स्कीम सब पर यकसां लागू न की जाय । जो रुपया जमा कर सकते हैं उन्हीं से पैसा जमा कराया जाय और जो जमा नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिनकी आमदनी बहुत थोड़ी है, उनसे इस स्कीम द्वारा पैसा छीनने की कोशिश न की जाय । गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में ऐसे काश्तकारों को जोकि ५ रुपये तक लगान देते हैं उन को इस से छूट दी है और वित्त मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की है कि उन पर यह स्कीम लागू नहीं की जायगी । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को यह लिमिट बढ़ानी चाहिये और ५० रुपये तक का लगान देने वाले काश्तकारों को इस स्कीम से छट मिलनी चाहिये । हमारे देश में काश्तकारों की आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी नहीं है और उन के पास इतना पैसा नहीं बचता है कि वह इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लगा सकें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त कर दें ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने थे । यदि आप की आज्ञा हो तो मैं उन्हें रख दूं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : समय नहीं है, आप मेहरबानी कर के बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I make no apology for concentrating my remarks on

[Shri Yajnik]

the Budget because it is the barometer of the direction and pace of our economic progress and it has also been dealt with by the hon. Finance Minister when he opened the discussion on the Finance Ministry's Demands for Grants.

It is good that this Government has adopted socialism as its guiding policy. But it must be remembered that socialism does not prosper by professions but by its implementation. Socialism really means socialisation or nationalisation of all means of production, distribution and exchange. This is a categorical imperative for all the backward countries of this world because if they want to convert their economy at a break-neck pace and to march towards progress to meet the challenge of the times, they have to take to socialism as it has been adopted by most of the countries of Asia and Africa. We have also made a beginning on these lines by nationalising life insurance, by starting big undertakings in the public sector and by developing the State Trading Corporation. But unfortunately during the last few years our pace in this direction has bogged down and we are now embedded in the quagmires of rising taxes and rising debts.

For a moment I will look around the world because after all we are living cheek by jowl with many countries in Asia and Africa. We have been the object of Chinese aggression and the Government has proclaimed an emergency. It is almost a revolutionary situation that faces us. We are not only to increase our military preparedness but also to gear up our entire country to the needs of the military situation. Other countries have also faced these conditions. Ceylon faced a big attack from the right reaction when the Prime Minister was assassinated, but Mrs. Bandaranaike has stood firmly by the bedrock of socialism and has now taken courage in both hands to nationalise the oil refineries and the oil business in the country.

Indonesia was also riven by dissentions and was faced by a big rebellion, by fanatical Muslims, who were aided by imperialist agents. They also have boldly and firmly nationalised the properties and concerns of the ex-Dutch rulers of the country and they have increased their military might so well that they have now integrated West Irian with their country.

Burma was also riven by dissentions. It was attacked by Kuomintang forces and it has seen many ups and downs. But we know that even though the regime is dictatorial, it has taken boldly to the path of socialism and has had no scruples in nationalising the banking system and is on a point of nationalising the entire rice trade in the country.

Egypt does not swear by socialism and yet Egypt has nationalised the Suez Canal, has faced up to the armed military attack of English and French imperialists, has gone on building the big Aswan Dam not only with their resources that they got by nationalising the Suez Canal but also with the help and guidance of the Soviet Union.

When we see all these countries which do not necessarily profess socialism, which do not put up a sign board of socialism, but are marching ahead broadly on the line of socialism and of socialising all the means of production and of exchange, what have we done when we are faced with an Emergency today? We have to find new recources undoubtedly. We have to double our army. The whole country has to rise up as one man in order to face up to the Chinese challenge. But how have we faced the situation? Have we gone on to nationalise general insurance even after we have nationalised life insurance years ago? Have we gone on to nationalise banks?

Have we gone on to take complete control over our import and export trade? No, Sir. We have not taken to any of these lines at all. Our country has remained bogged down in conservative and capitalist policies with the result that the budget today brings before us a picture of rising debts and rising taxes. I need not enlarge on the rising debts which pass on our burden to generations yet unborn. But our foreign debt has increased to Rs. 1790 crores, that is to say, will increase to Rs. 1790 crorse by the end of 1964 and we have to borrow Rs. 500 crores in order to pay the interest and the instalment charges that will be due during this Five Year Plan period.

Then, Sir, we have taken to indirect taxation. Now, the Finance Minister, was good enough to reduce the indirect taxes from Rs. 165 crores to Rs. 154 crores making a reduction of Rs. 11 crores in the new excise duties on kerosene. But still there is a big new duty on kerosene still remaining and it is not only kerosene that has been taxed anew but it is also diesel oil, petrol, tea and coffee, cigarettes and tobacco, rough and medium yarn, that is, cloth and many other necessities of life. So, let us not forget that the new levies have only slightly reduced the burden. But the burden is heavy even now and you can see prices rising on all sides and covering even those articles like sugar which are not touched by the new taxes.

Then, a slight reduction has been made in compulsory savings. Just now, a Congress Member from the rural area rightly pointed out that even cultivators paying five rupees and more are not in a position to save for the savings scheme. Most of these small and medium peasants have hardly any saving to their credit. Most of them are engulfed in debts and if you ask for a compulsory saving, it will only add to their debts and to the heavy interest charges that are payable on these debts.

There is only a slight reduction in the super profits tax with which I will not deal. But the total tax bill still remains at about Rs. 245 crores and how that will affect our agricultural and our industrial production and how it will affect the lives and fortunes of the crores of people of this country is being today talked about and being discussed in all corners of this country.

Now, before I go on to income-tax. I must say a word about the Gold Control Order which has completely failed of its purpose. The big hoards amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 crores have not been notified to Government. What has been notified is only Rs. 22 crores worth of gold and even with the 8 crore gold bonds that have been bought, we get a total amount of Rs. 30 crores according to the ordinary Indian prices. But even that is the smallest fraction of the real gold which is hoarded in the country and the Government has got nowhere near it. The gold prices may rise and fall a bit here and there, but the real prices in the black market are different from the prices that are quoted in the market and the Minister should know that the price ruling in the black market is probably even higher than what ruled before. The exchange frauds have not been put down by this Gold Control Order. Over-invoicing or under-invoicing will still continue so long as the profit motive guides the vested interests. It may be that instead of gold, you have pearls or diamonds being smuggled into this country. But it is not going to stamp out the nefarious policies that are pursued by greedy vested interests. The 14-carat gold rule has really worked havoc among the . . .

Shri Tyagi: Diamonds are not 14-carat.

Shri Yajnik: I know. The 14-carat gold ornament order has really worked havoc. It has benefited nobody. It does not bring any gold to the coffers

[Shri Yajnik]

of the Government. By all means, I would be entirely agreeable that the age-old habits of the people may be changed. But, then, the Finance Minister himself takes to the slow path of reform and not revolution. If he insists immediately on the adoption of the 14-ct. rule, that brigs disaster to lakhs and lakhs of goldsmiths in this country.

I just want to make one point about the closing of the gap between income and expenditure. I do maintain that the oppressive indirect taxes, excise duties especially, amounting to nearly Rs. 100 or 125 crores should be withdrawn. At the same time. I also submit that this compulsory savings scheme should be completely withdrawn, because, savings, after all, is a matter that must be left to the choice of the individuals. But, the real point is that, after all, if you really want to close the gap between income and expenditure, you have to lay your hands on the income where it accrues to the big capitalists. According to the figures given by the Finance Ministry, the effective arrears stand today at Rs. 181 crores, at the beginning of this year. Even if you discount the estimate of Kaldor, even if the Finance Ministry was prepared to agree that it would be half the amount that was assessed by Kaldor—Kaldor assessed tax evasion at Rs. 300 crores—it would be somewhere near Rs 100 or 125 crores. Kaldor's figures were all old. Today, we are living 5 or 7 years after Kaldor's estimates. I submit that tax evasion should be of the order of Rs. 500 or 700 crores. It should not be impossible for the Government, if it gears up its income-tax machinery to these times, to collect at least Rs. 150 to 200 crores in order to seal the gap.

Lastly, I only want to say this. While the discontent of the people may not be heard here in very loud tones, I may assure you that there is whining and whimpering and discontent in every corner of the country over the new taxes that have been imposed. We have been faced with a revolutionary situation which can only be met in a revolutionary way. If we go the conservative way and the capitalist way, if we do not follow the path of peaceful revolution that has been mapped out for us by the Father of the Nation, I am afraid we will be faced with a situation when a violent revolution may be round the corner or may be near every corner of the country. I would request the Finance Minister and the Government to wake up betimes, and not to listen merely to the words of advice coming from vested interests and big influential quarters, but to listen to the unexpressed woes, sorrows and sufferings of millions in the country and to give some adequate relief in the taxes. Otherwise, the country may be pushed along the road from which there would be no return.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Sidheshwar prasad: not here. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: not here. Shri N. N. Patel.

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बुलसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज करीब करीब दो महीने हो गये जब कि इस देश में और इस हाउस में संकटकालीन समय का बजट पेश किया गया, तब से उस के बारे में कितनी कितनी बहस हुई । उस सम्बन्ध में मैं दूसरी बातों को तो नहीं कहूंगा, केवल जो स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम को लागू किया गया है उस के लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अभिनन्दन देता हूं । अभिनन्दन इस लिए देता हूं कि इस स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम का प्रभाव जो आदिवासी लोग हैं उनपर नहीं पड़ा है । जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं उस की सात तहसीलों में से पांच तहसीलों में सिर्फ आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं । अगर उन लोगों की स्थिति को देखा जाय तो उन पर इस स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है । हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे बहुत से भाग हैं जो कि पिछड़े हुए

हूं, जो हिली हैं, ट्राइबल हैं । उन पर इस अधिनियम का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है ।

आज देश के अन्दर बहुत सी खराब बातें चल रही हैं । बड़ी बड़ी स्मगलिंग होती है । जिस के पास स्वर्ण है वह उस स्वर्ण से अनाज और कपड़े की होडिंग कर लेता है, बैंकों के पास उस को दे देता है और उस के ऊपर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये लगा कर उस का फायदा एक ही आदमी उठाता है । जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं आदिवासी लोग हैं उन लोगों में से बहुत से तो ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने आज तक सोना देखा तक नहीं है । यहां पर बहुत से लोग तरह तरह की बहस करते हैं । अभी हमारे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर श्री यशपाल सिंह ने एक बात कही कि दोहद, पंचमहल की सीट गई पार्लियामेंट की । मगर वहां पर उन लोगों ने भाषण क्या दिये वह भी तो आप जरा सुनें । हमारे यहां महारानी गायत्री देवी गईं, उन्होंने कहा कि यह ऐसी सरकार है कि इस ने तुम बहनों के जेवर ले लिये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उन के पास जेवर थे कहां जो ले लिये ?

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं यहां पर अपनी बहनों से । यहां पर हमारी बहुत सी बहनें सदस्य हैं, उन में से कितनों के गले में मंगल सूत्र हैं कोई यह तो बतलाये । मंगल सूत्र कोई बहुत पुरानी चीज नहीं है । जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वहां पर सिर्फ आदिवासी ही नहीं हैं । वहां पर बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, ब्राह्मण हैं, देसाई हैं वनियां हैं । वे सब लोग मंगल सूत्र नहीं डालते । वे लोग डालते हैं मंगल की किड़िया जिस को काली गांठी कहते हैं । जब पंडित शादी कराने के लिये बैठता है तो उस वक्त वह कहता है कि "काली गांठी सावधान" । यह नहीं कहता है कि "मंगल सूत्र सावधान" । वह कांच की काली गांठी बांधते हैं । तो वहां काली गांठी का महत्व है, मंगल सूत्र का नहीं है । लोगों को जैसे जैसे सोना मिलता गया वैसे वैसे अनेक प्रकार के मंगल सूत्र बनने लगे । तो उन्होंने हमारे यहां यह भाषण दिया कि अब सरकार ने औरतों से सोना ले लिया है । लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा हमारे लोगों ने सोना देखा भी नहीं है । हमारे आदिवासियों में जब कोई लड़की को देखने जाते हैं और उस को नक्की करते हैं तो पैरों के लिए चांदी के कड़े देते हैं, हाथों के लिए एक तरह का चांदी का गहना देते हैं जिसको बांक कहते हैं और गले के लिए एक चांदी का गहना देते हैं जिसको गांठा कहते हैं । यही आदिवासियों के गहने हैं ।

आप पहाड़ी एरिया में जायें तो वहां लोगों को चांदी भी नहीं मिलती । वे पीतल के नगीने अभी भी पहनते हैं और रुपये के भी नगीने पहनते हैं और निकल के भी । निकल के नगीनों के बारे में आप हमारे जो दादरा और नागर हवेली के सदस्य हैं उनसे मालूम कर सकते हैं कि उनकी पत्नी निकल के नगीने पहनती है या नहीं ।

कहा जाता है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण से लोग मर गये । हां कुछ सुनार लोग जरूर बेकार हो गये । उनकी बेकारी का भी यह सरकार निवारण करेगी । जब हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ तो उस वक्त एक आंधी सी आयी और जैसे आंधी में बहुत सा कचरा इधर से उधर हो जाता है, उसी प्रकार हमारे यहां उधर से लाखों आदमी आये, जिन के पास केवल अपने हाथ पैर थे, उन के पास घर नहीं था, कपड़ा नहीं था, खाना नहीं था । मगर यह हमारी ही सरकार थी, कोई कम्युनिस्ट या पी० एस० पी० की सरकार नहीं थी, जिस ने उन लाखों लोगों को धंधे से लगाया । लेकिन जब वे लोग हमारे देश में आये तो उन्होंने सुनारों की तरह जलूस नहीं निकाले थे । वे अपने हाथ पैर ले कर आये थे और उन को जो धन्धा या मजदूरी मिली उन्होंने की । किसी को भीख मांगते नहीं देखा गया । और इसी सरकार ने उनको नौकरी से, धन्धे से

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

और व्यापार से लगाया । तो सुनारों के लिए भी बन्दोबस्त हो जायेगा । लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता कि यह काम एक दिन में हो जाये । उस में कुछ समय लग सकता है । अगर एक जगह कोई बेचारा सुनार आत्म हत्या करके मर गया तो विरोधी लोगों के हाथ में यह बात ही आ गयी । किसी ने यह नहीं देखा कि वह किस कारण से मरा, उसे आत्म हत्या क्यों करनी पड़ी । हमारे देश में जो लाखों लोग पाकिस्तान से आये उन्होंने तो आत्म हत्या नहीं की । अगर किसी एक आदमी ने आत्म हत्या कर ली तो इस में सरकार क्या कर सकती है ।

तो मैं तो इस वक्त यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो कदम उठाये हैं वे सच्चे समाजवादी समाज की रचना के कदम हैं और उसके लिए म उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

मैं करोसीन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । अच्छा किया कि आप ने उस में रिलीफ दिया । मगर कैरोसीन ऐसी चीज है जिसका आदिवासियों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Adibasis are not affected by anything?

Shri N. N. Patel: The Adibasis are affected only by foodgrains and cloth. आदिवासियों को तो केवल फूड ग्रेन्स और क्लोदिंग की जरूरत है जिस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा है । हमारे क्षेत्र में लोगों को जंगल से लकड़ी मिल जाती है, जिसको वे २४ घंटे जलाये रखते हैं । उसी पर उन का खाना पकता है और उसी की लाइट से वे और काम चलाते हैं । कोई कोई अपने घर में मिट्टी का दिया जलाते हैं तो उस में कपड़े की बत्ती डाल कर और तेल डाल कर जलाते हैं । कुछ लोग कैस्टर सीड को कूट कर दिओं में जलाते हैं तो उन को कैरोसीन से है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आदिवासी हो तो सारा भारतवर्ष नहीं हैं ।

श्री ना० नि० पटेल : मगर देश के अन्दर तो आदिवासी भी हैं । उनकी उन्नति भी तो करनी चाहिए । उन से ज्यादा गरीब और कोई नहीं है ।

तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो कदम उठाये हैं वे बड़े अच्छे हैं । दो दिन पहले यहां हाउसिंग के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आदिवासियों के लिए भी हाउसिंग की, एग्रीकल्चर की और पढ़ाई आदि की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

आखिर में एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं दादरा और नगर हवेली के बारे में । यह क्षेत्र सैकड़ों सालों से पुर्चगीज शासन में थ और इसका कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है । अब वह क्षेत्र भारत के साथ । उस क्षेत्र में रास्ते नहीं हैं, खेती बाड़ी की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, पढ़ाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है । उनके लिए इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि वे लोग आपके ऊपर विश्वास किये बैठे हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल में ही चीनी आक्रमण के समय हमारे लोगों की पूरी तरह पराजय हुई और दुनिया के आगे, इस राष्ट्र की बेइज्जती हुई । उसके साथ साथ प्रगति के आकड़ों से पता चल रहा है कि गत दस वर्ष की योजना के फलस्वरूप हम लोग आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं, बल्कि पीछे खिसके हैं । आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि देश में औसत आदमी के पीछे अनाज की पैदावार घटी है बढ़ी नहीं है । गत दस वर्षों में निरक्षरों की संख्या बढ़ी है, बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ी है और योजना कमीशन की एक रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलता है कि इस देश में चार करोड़ आदमी

ऐसे हैं जिनकी दैनिक आमदनी २० नये पैसे से भी कम है, और जिस रफ्तार से योजना चल रही है उस रफ्तार से अगले ४० साल तक भी इस देश में तीस प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे रहेंगे जिन को पूरा खाना नहीं मिल सकेगा । यह है हमारी स्थिति ।

अभी मेरे पहले एक आदिवासी मेम्बर ने कहा कि आदिवासी लोगों को तो कैरोसीन की भी जरूरत नहीं होती । यह कुछ हद तक सही भी है । उनका जीवन बहुत नीचा है । उन लोगों में पढ़ाई का रिवाज नहीं है । उन बेचारों के लिए कैरोसीन सचमुच जरूरी होता नहीं है । लेकिन इस से उनको जो संतोष मिला है, यह देख कर हमें आश्चर्य होता है । अगर आदिवासियों को कैरोसीन की जरूरत नहीं होती है तो संतोष मना लेने का क्या कारण है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । सचमुच हमारे देश की हालत ऐसी है, हमारे देश के एक तबके की हालत ऐसी है, जिसको रोशनी की जरूरत नहीं है, और वे लोग रोशनी जानते नहीं हैं कि क्या होती है और न ही कभी उसके उन्होंने स्वप्नों में दर्शन किए हैं, तो इस का हमें दुःख होना चाहिये । लेकिन इस पर हम संतोष मनाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही दृष्टिकोण है ?

हमारे देश में संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हुई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम लोगों ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं, कौन से क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये हैं, कौन से मौलिक कदम उठाये हैं । एक चीज ही दिखाई देती है कि जो गरीब हैं, जो दलित हैं, उन के ऊपर टैक्सों का बोझा और ज्यादा लाद दिया गया है । इस एक चीज के सिवा और कोई भी नई चीज हमारी सरकार या वित्त मंत्री जी ने नहीं की है । इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए फिजूलखर्ची के बारे में हमेशा चर्चा की जाती रही है, भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में हमेशा चर्चा चलती रही है । लेकिन इन दोनों बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने क्या कदम उठाया है, यह मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा । मैं समझता हूं कि फिजूलखर्ची की सरकारी क्षेत्र में वही स्थिति है जो स्थिति निजी क्षेत्र में मुनाफाखोरी की होती है । आज स्थिति यह है कि पूंजीवाद दो हिस्सों में बंट गया है, एक निजी क्षेत्र पूंजीवाद और दूसरा सरकारी क्षेत्र पूंजीवाद । जो हिन्दुस्तान की ऊंची जातियों के लोग हैं, वे इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में बैठ गये हैं, निजी क्षेत्र के पूंजीपति बनिया लोग होते हैं और सरकारी क्षेत्र के पूंजीपति दूसरी ऊंची जातियों के लोग होते हैं, निजी क्षेत्र के पूंजीपति मुनाफाखोरी से गरीबों का खून चूसते हैं और सरकारी क्षेत्र के पूंजीपति फिजूलखर्ची से लोगों को भूखा रखते हैं । इस फिजूलखर्ची की बराबरी मुनाफाखोरी के साथ की जा सकती है । फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिए, उसका परिमाण ठीक तरह से जानने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने क्या कदम उठाया है, यह वह बतायें ।

हाल ही में यह जानकारी दी गई थी कि बिजली और पानी के ऊपर मंत्री लोगों की तरफ से कितनी फिजूलखर्ची होती है । देश में जब संकटकालीन स्थिति चल रही है और चीन के साथ जंग चल रही है, तब भी मिनिस्टर लोगों ने पांच सौ रुपये माहवार पानी और बिजली पर खर्च कर डाले हैं । यह जानने के बाद भी कि लोगों को इस तरह की बातों से चोट पहुंचती है, उनके दिलों को ठेस लगती है सरकार ने कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया कि इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाय । जब बिजली और पानी पर इतनी फिजूलखर्ची होती है तो दूसरे विभागों में कितनी फिजूलखर्ची होती है, इसकी जानकारी लेने के लिए भी कोई कोशिश नहीं हुई है ।

आज हमारे देश में तनख्वाहों और जो सही आमदनी है, इन दोनों के बीच बड़ी खाई है । सैलेरी या आमदनी जो किसी की

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

होती है, आम तौर से यह माना जाता है कि वही उस आदमी की आमदनी है, आय है। लेकिन अगर सचमुच देखें खास करके नौकर शाही के अन्दर या सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्दर तो जो बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स होते हैं, मिनिस्टर होते हैं या हमारे जैसे मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट होते हैं, उनकी जो सही आमदनी होती है वह तनख्वाह से बहुत कुछ ज्यादा होती है। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट का उदाहरण आप लें। नाम के वास्ते उसको चार सौ रुपये महीना तनख्वाह मिलती है। लेकिन उसके जो एलाउंसिस होते हैं, उसको जो एमेनेटीज मिलती हैं, रेलवे पास मिलता है तथा दूसरी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं उन सब को अगर जोड़ा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि एक एम०पी० की महीनेवार आमदनी डेढ़ हजार से कम नहीं होती है। उस ढंग से सरकारी अफसर और मिनिस्टर लोग होते हैं और उनकी आय कहीं ज्यादा होती है। एक प्रधान मंत्री इस देश के हो सकते हैं कि जिन के बारे में कह दिया जाता है कि दो या तीन हजार उनकी तनख्वाह वैसे तो है लेकिन वह लेते सोलह सौ रुपये हैं। लेकिन यह शिकायत हम लोगों ने बार बार रखी है इस सदन में कि इस देश की तिजोरी से दैनिक पचीस हजार रूपया हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर खर्च होता है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम) किस प्रकार होता है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इस पर वाद-विवाद हो जाये और हम आपको बता देंगे।

श्री किशन पटनायक : स्टेटिसटिक्स के आधार पर हम यह बता रहे हैं, बेबुनियाद बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसकी काफी जांच हुई है, असैम्बली में सवाल भी पूछे गए हैं और उनके जवाब भी दिये गये हैं।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मैं जो इलजाम लगा रहा हूं, जो अभियोग लगा रहा हूं, उसके बारे में वह जांच करें और पता लगायें कि कहां तक वह सही है। यह जो हमने इलजाम लगाया है, उसकी कुछ मिसालें आपके सामने भी रखी हैं। दो तीन साल पहले के बजट को अगर हम देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि इस मसले पर काफी रोशनी उस में डाली गई है। ताज्जुब की बात है कि यह जो बिजली और पानी वाला खर्चा है, इस में दो मिनिस्ट्रज को बिल्कुल निकाल दिया गया है, एक तो खुद हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी हैं और दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं। इनके यहां बिजली और पानी की कितनी फिजूल खर्ची होती है, इसके बारे में कोई भी जानकारी इस सदन को नहीं दी गई है जब कि बाकी सारे मंत्रियों के बारे में दे दी गई है। यह बहुत ज्यादा बेइंसाफी इस सदन के साथ की गई है और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स के प्रति भी की गई है। जो सब से बड़े मंत्री हैं, जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं और वित्त मंत्री हैं, उनके बारे में भी जानकारी हमें मिलनी चाहिये थी। जो इस तरह के आंकड़े हैं, इनको हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से छिपाया जाता है, सरकारी तौर से छिपाया जाता है और इसलिये पूरी जानकारी मिलती नहीं है। गत दो तीन सालों के बजटों में अजीब उदाहरण हमें देखने को मिले हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो वास भवन है उस वास भवन में सिर्फ पुराने कारपेट्स को बदल कर नये कारपेट डालने के लिये, नए कारपेट बिछाने के लिये दो लाख रुपये का खर्चा हुआ है। मैं यह कोई मनगढ़ंत बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। बजट उठा कर आप देख लीजिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब दौरे पर जाते हैं, तो उनके ऊपर लाखों रुपये का खर्चा होता है। मैं कोई मनगढ़ंत आंकड़े नहीं देने जा रहा हूं। केरल असैम्बली में पूछा गया था और उसका जवाब यह दिया गया था कि डेढ़ दिन के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जब केरल गए थे १९५७ में, चुनावों की गश्त के सिलसिले में तो उस

डेढ़ दिन में सरकारी तिजोरी से एक लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया था। १९५९ में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी राजस्थान गए थे, भीलवाड़ा में जहां भारत सेवक समाज का एक मेला हो रहा था, उस वक्त मेले के आयोजन के वास्ते, सरकारी तिजोरी से बारह लाख रुपये का खर्चा किया गया था। इसके बारे में असैम्बली में सवाल पूछा गया था, और जवाब से यह पता लगा कि प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे के सिलसिले में खास करके एक नया एयरो-ड्रोम बनाया गया और एक सर्किट हाउस जो नया तो नहीं बनाया गया लेकिन जिस की रिपेयर की गई, उस रिपेयर पर, उस मरम्मत पर साठ हजार रूपये का खर्च किया गया। इस ढंग का खर्चा होता है जब कभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी दौरे पर जाते हैं या बाहर जा कर भाषण देते हैं। एक दिन का औसत अगर देखा जाय तो एक लाख रुपये से कम खर्चा नहीं होता है। यह दूसरा हिसाब है। उसके बाद इस तरह से २५,००० रु० का हिसाब जोड़ा जा सकता है। वह जिस भवन में रहते हैं वहां पर हर बजट में कुछ न कुछ नया बनता रहता है। कभी होता है "ए मीटिंग हाल फार दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स हाउस", कभी होता है "ए न्यू हाउस फार दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर", कभी कुछ कभी कुछ। कभी कह देते हैं 'दो एअर कंडिशनिंग यूनिट्स-२५,००० रु०, कभी कहते हैं "कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ ए न्यू हाउस फार दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर-२०,००० रु०, कभी कहते हैं "कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ ए मीटिंग हाल फार दि प्राइम मिनिस्टरर्स हाउस-३०,००० रु०, कभी कह देते हैं रिप्लेसिंग आफ फोर लिफ्ट्स-३६,००,००० रु०। इस ढंग से हर साल बजट में लाखों रु० प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स हाउस के लिये खर्च होते रहते हैं। इस सब का हिसाब भी हमको जोड़ना चाहिये।

जिस किस्म का डबल प्राइस सिस्टम चलता है उसको भी देखिये। खाने के मामले में, चाय के मामलेमें, प्राइम मिनस्टर के लिये जो प्रबन्ध है, उसके लिये कहा जाता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का उस पर जितना खर्च होता है उसमें से बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा राष्ट्रपति भवन से आता है। राष्ट्रपति भवन में उनका हिस्सा क्यों शामिल किया जाता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। लेकिन उनका जो भोजन आता है राष्ट्रपति भवन से उसकी जो कीमत है वह प्रधान मन्त्री को सिर्फ ८ रु० रोज देनी पड़ती है। हम लोग जब ट्रेन में चलते हैं, किसी मेल में या एक्सप्रेस में, तो हमको जो खाना मिलता है उनका स्टैण्डर्ड का तो आपको पता ही है। लेकिन उसके लिये भी हमें कम से कम १२ रु० रोज देने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति भवन से जो भोजन आता है उसके लिये प्रधान मन्त्री को सिर्फ ८ रु० देने होते हैं।

इस तरह से और भी चीजें उनको दी जाती हैं कम कीमत में और उनके लिये फिजूलखर्ची होता रहती है। इसके बारे में मैं अनुरोध करता हूं अपने वित्त मन्त्री जी से कि वे इसकी जांच करें और जांच करके जो नतीजा निकले उसकी हमारे आंकड़ों से तुलना कर के बतलायें कि हमारे आंकड़े सही हैं या नहीं।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Minister has been kind enough to give certain facilities to income tax assessees. The amount eligible for rebate has been increased for those who have insured themselves or those who pay provident fund contribution. Contributions to charitable institutions are also eligible now upto 10 per cent. These facilities have been extended to those who pay contributions to the NDF. I would request the hon. Minister not to limit the contributions to NDF. It may be objected to in the sense that if there is no such limit, income-tax collections may be affected. But anyhow, Government will get income by way of contributions to the NDF. So there need not be any objection. Assessees

[Shri Subbaraman]

who contribute will have the satisfaction of paying the utmost amount possible for them.

I would like to place certain grievances of assessees before the Finance Minister. For calculating capital gains tax, the amount of difference between the 1954 value and the sale value is taken in the case of immovable property. Those people who do business honestly do not get the full advantage. The price prevailing in 1954 has to be proved by the assessees to get the full advantage. In many cases, we find the documents registered are taken as evidence. In documents, we find only lesser amounts are shown. Thus this method is not helpful to the people who do business honestly. So some way should be found out so that the benefit may go to the people who do business honestly.

Coming to sales tax, those people who do inter-State business have to produce 'C' forms. Except in a few cases or States, in other places the assessees find it very difficult to produce these 'C' forms. In certain cases or States, such forms are accepted for a period of three months or are accepted for amounts upto Rs. 5,000. In many places, the 'C' form has to be attached to every invoice 'C' forms are not easily available. Merchants have to wait one day and even two days to get the forms. So I would request that some measures should be taken so that the assessees do not suffer from this difficulty.

As regards purchasing government bonds, there are certain difficulties. It takes two to three months for people with accounts in banks to get the interest on the bonds. If that is so, I need not say how much more delay is caused in the case of those who do not have accounts with any bank. This does not help people to go in for government bonds. If they get the interest, say, within a fortnight of the date due, there are more chances of people going in for government bonds.

Now, there is progress economically everywhere. Still when I see the report here, I find that the number of income-tax assessees has gone down. It was 6,20,000 as on October 31, 1961 and has come down to nearly 5,30,000 as on 31st October 1962. I do not know if the figures given are correct or not. If they are correct, I would like to know how the fall in the number of assessees has been so much.

On the Gold Control Order, I have to say a few words. Government have brought into force this order specially to check smuggling of gold and to prevent further drain of our wealth which has been going on since some years. Though the intention is welcomed by all people, it has created a lot of difficulties as the Minister himself knows. Attachment to gold is so much that people find it very difficult to part with it. All over the country I think attachment to gold is very great. It is said in our parts that it is the last refuge of the people for carrying out the last rites. Such is the attachment to gold. So, whatever step we take should be cautious and gradual. It has created a lot of discontent and dissatisfaction among the people, but as the Finance Minister told us the other day, any new change creates some difficulties in the beginning and in course of time things become all right. But till then, nothing should be done to affect the feelings of the people.

15 hrs.

As a result of this Gold Control Order, lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment. Government have come forward to rehabilitate them in certain ways, but this has not helped them very much. Still, in all big cities and towns we find thousands of people going round crying slogans and requesting the Government to rehabilitate them. Though most of the goldsmiths are not educated, there are some who have studied to a certain extent, and jobs in which they can be absorbed should be reserved for them for some time to come. If the young people of these families

of goldsmiths are given employment in jobs they are fit for, their grievances will be alleviated to a great extent.

Nationalisation of banks has been suggested in this House and elsewhere for strengthening our economy. I feel that it is not at all necessary. We have got the State Bank. If we open more branches, we can cater to the needs of the people to a great extent. Co-operatve banks also should open branches in the interior villages. Banks flourish on the co-operation which the people give. If the State Bank and the co-operative banks serve the people satisfactorily, there is always scope for their spreading.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have always admired the acumen, the courage and the forthrightness of our Finance Minister. That is why even when he adopts firm, uncompromising, immobile and even intransigent attitudes in public affairs, he does not fail to evoke unquestioning, universal respect. This has been the case at least on two major issues in this country—prohibition and gold control.

I do not know if the storm over gold control has passed, but I do know that the misery, the ruin and distress which followed the gold control measures have not.

An Hon. Member: In which section?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have known all along that the Finance Minister is not made of a metal which would yield. Of that he is constitutionally incapable, but I should like to remind him with great respect that we are perhaps entering a second phase, a phase which evidences disconcertingly deepening misery for those for whom the gold control measures have brought the gift of unemployment. The problem of unemployment among goldsmiths is truly acute, and I am sure the Finance Minister, busy as he is with his other preoccupations, would be able to pay some real, effective, solid attention to it. I would harken in this matter to the humane aspect of the problem, to the highmindedness of the Finance Minister, and would like to hope that if he is generally considered to be वज्रादपिकठोराणि he would also show himself to be कुसुमादपि कोमलानी in a matter which has caused much human suffering.

Much time has elapsed since the introduction of the gold control measures, the consequence of which has been admittedly to demobilise a very large section of our population, to deprive them of an age-old occupation, in adopting which they had not committed any fault themselves, but little or nothing has been done so far in the matter of alleviating this pathetic spectacle of misery and unemployment which has been inflicted like a paralysing stroke by this severe executive enactment.

I would not remind the Minister today of what Portia in a jesting banter said to Bassanio. She said:

> "If you had known the virtue of the ring
>
> Or half her worthiness that gave the ring
>
> Or your own honour to contain the ring
>
> You would not then have parted with the ring."

Of course, I am speaking *ex post facto* because the hon. Finance Minister has already parted with the ring, but the ring was only a symbol, and I still entertain the hope that what was symbolised by the ring may yet be preserved by the Finance Minister, that even though he may say that this symbol of gold was a meaningless symbol, perhaps a deadweight, he would be able to do something in discharge of the devotion he owes to the alleviation of public suffering. In this respect I think people are entitled to expect some swift and definite action from him.

He has been giving assurance after assurance in this House. At one time

[Shri L. M. Singhvi]

he appeared to say that as long as the storm over gold control did not pass, the problems would have to linger and it would have to be prolonged. I do not know if such a punitive or angry attitude in matters of common human suffering in this country can be taken by any one howsoever high and mighty he might be. I hope that he will, even though the symbol is gone, seek to reinforce what it stood for, namely the provision of employment by the society and the State to a large number of people, particularly because they have been immobilised, they have been rendered unemployed, by that unfortunate stroke which was inflicted by the Finance Minister.

Referring to the gold control measures, I would like him to tell us afresh how he proposes to avoid and to overcome the difficulties created by the administrative incubus, how he proposes actually to ensure that with the minimum of cost he would be able to achieve the objective which was planned to achieve. I would like him to tell us how he is to preserve the gold control measures from stultification due to lack of administrative initiative and, if I may say so, lack of general overall administrative integrity. The fear and apprehension that gold may be smuggled out of this country is also there in the country today. I do not know how justified that apprehension is but this has found expression in the sayings of many notable people that the gold control measures may actually result in a situation where gold from this country may find some dubious channels outside this country. I should like very much to know whether he has taken any preventive action in this matter. While I am speaking about gold, I would like to refer to the very poor performance of Kolar Gold mines which have lately been taken over by the Union Government. Speaking in Bangalore on January 27th, 1963 our Finance Minister said that the present cost of production was fantastic, being more than double the International price. We were not selling the gold and could not afford to have it for ourselves at a huge cost. There was also no justification for diverting the tax-payers' money into the production, he said. On that occasion he also promised to try to come to grips with that problem which he was confronted with for the first time. Apart from the little progress registered in this respect, what long-term measures are proposed to be taken to see that Kolar Gold mines are worked in an economic and profitable manner?

Sir, before I pass on to some other subjects, I shall refer to what the Estimates Committee in its 36th Report has to say in respect of the functioning of the Industrial Finance Corporation which functions under this Ministry. The report points out certain deficiencies apart from the fact that there is a very long time taken in processing and finally sanctioning applications. According to this report, out of 427 applications sanctioned by the Corporation, as many as 147 were sanctioned between three and six months; as many as 81, between six months and one year and 23 applications took more than one year in being sanctioned. The Committee felt impelled to say that the percentage of applications which have taken more than three months for sanction is capable of reduction. In many case they felt that the time taken for sanctioning loans should not exceed six months. In this connection, I would like to make a plea to simplify and recast the procedure for sanctioning loans and for ensuring that loans which are sanctioned are made available as early as possible.

Another matter which has been commented upon by the Committee is of very great concern to this country as a whole and particularly to the State from which I hail. In para 32, they say:

> "The Committee are somewhat concerned over the meagre dis-

bursements made by the Corporation so far to the less developed States like Assam (Rs. 0·87 crores), Madhya Pradesh (0·2 crores) and Rajasthan (Rs. 1·22 crores) as against the total disbursements of Rs. 68·14 crores. This would indicate that the instructions issued to the Corporation at its very commencement that it should assist the industrial development of backward provinces and areas in order that they may attain a more balanced development has been of little effect. As things stand the Corporation could show no material on which they could satisfy the Committee that they had explored ways and means to implement the directive."

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know if the Committee has said anything as to why so many are rejected in respect of these States?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Committee has expressed its satisfaction that the number of rejections has been reduced very considerably I would not like to make an inventory of matters over which we could congratulate the Finance Minister. There are many such matters. But it is not so much in public interest merely to harp on those achievements but to mention matters where things need to be done.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I wanted only this information? There was no question of asking for any compliments. I will even request that no compliments may be given. I am only saying this. When the Committee said that three States have been neglected by the Corporation, have they said that any application from these States have been rejected? That is what I wanted to ask.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am glad that for once I am called upon to furnish information to the hon. Minister whose function it is normally to supply information. But because the Minister has drawn attention to this, I will say what the Committee says in this matter.

"The first D.O. letter from the Chairman of the Corporation to the Chief Ministers was written as late as 1957. It was in very general terms and does not appear to have been followed up vigorously. It seems the matter has been taken up in earnest only on receipt of a letter from the Planning Commission in December, 1960. The Committee are alive to the fact that the initiative to implement the instruction is not all in the hands of the Corporation and is dependent on other factors such as industrial licensing, etc. The Corporation's difficulty if any, in implementing the Government directive should have been specifically brought to the notice of the Government. This does not appear to have been done. It is regrettable that Government also did not pursue the directive issued by them and suggest measures to implement it. Positive steps were called for to assist the backward areas."

It is not in a negative way that we should approach this task of proper dispersal of resources all over the country. It is a positive duty of the Government to ensure that the resources are properly and equitably disbursed all over the country and in this matter according to the findings of the Estimates Committee of this House, Government and the Corporation have not functioned in a satisfactory manner.

I welcome the concessins announced by the hon. Minister yesterday, concessions, which, if I may be permitted to say so, are concessions to common sense. In reducing the levy on kerosene he has won the warm applause from the common man whose life it does affect. By recasting the scheme of compulsory deposits, he has earned the gratitude of the hard pressed man in the street at the lower rungs. By slightly changing the super profits tax he has earned the appreciation not only of those who have been called upon to share in the burden, the private

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

sector, but also, I think, of the right-thinking sections of the community who are interested in seeing that the private sector and private initiative are not adversely affected. I do, however, hope that he would reconsider the compulsory deposit scheme which may very adversely affect the ordinary farmer. I hope this matter would yet engage the attention of the Finance Minister. A few days ago, I remember, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture said that there ought to be a farmers' lobby and he reiterated this suggestion even outside this House. It is our bounden duty to ventilate the difficulties that may be created by the imposition of the compulsory deposit scheme on the farmers who have very little to spare.

I would also like to make the plea with the Minister to reconsider the additional levy that he proposes to impose on post-cards, the only pedestrian means of communication affecting the common man. It was said the other day by the Minister of Transport and Communications that after all the common man does not use many post-cards and he was able to produce ready evidence in the pile of post-cards which one of our hon. Members, Shri Tantia, carried. But it must be realised that is the only means of communication for the ordinary man and if that it is taxed it is slightly hard on him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will just take one or two minutes more. There would be decidedly a highly voluminous pull on our resources by a heavy increase in Government expenditure. That is usually the root of all war-time inflation. I hope that that is not allowed to be the beginning of a spiral in which if once we are caught it may easily wreck the monetary basis of our economic organisation. I hope that the Minister is fully conscious of the responsibilities in this matter and would be able to tell us what effective measures he proposes to take in this respect, because no amount of heroic taxation nor any amount of forced savings will completely banish the fears in our hearts that inflation may take the better of our economy. To an extent inflation may sometimes even be an aid to economic mobilisation but beyond a limit it may prove highly injurious to our economy.

I would like to cite from a very notable work on financial policy during 1939-1945 in Great Britain which speaks of war finance and observes as follows:

> "The Central task in a war economy, the mobilisation of the resources for the war effort and the maintenance of that effort, calls for the help from the financial system internally both in promoting the transfer of resources from one use to another and in raising to the utmost productivity of the mobilised resources. Externally the task of financial policy is to ensure that the goods and services that are needed and are available from abroad—or to be denied to the enemy—can be brought. Both internal and external financial policy have also to take some account of the post-war effects of war-time actions."

I hope the Finance Minister will be able to tell us in what manner he proposes to keep a check on the ultimate impact of the present taxation on our economy.

Our heart goes out to him in the very difficult task that confronts him. I wish him all success and godspeed.

श्री बसवन्त (थाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सारे मन्त्रालय हैं उनके लिये वित्त मन्त्री कुल खर्च का बन्दोबस्त करते हैं। आय कर लगा कर या दूसरे हर एक किस्म के कर लगाकर वे देश के बजट को पूरा करते हैं। कभी अगर कर लगाने में गलती हो जाय तो गरीब और भी गरीब हो जायेंगे और जो

श्रीमन्त हैं वे और भी श्रीमन्त होते जायेंगे। आज देश को जो आमदनी होती है उसमें आधे से ज्यादा आमदनी खेती की पैदावार से होती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सदन के सामने अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूं।

इस देश में जो खेती लायक जमीन है वह कुल ३५ करोड़ एकड़ है। इस ३५ करोड़ एकड़ में से छः करोड़ परिवार अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। इस ३५ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में से कोई २८ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि अनाज के उत्पादन की भूमि है। इस अनाज के उत्पादन वाली भूमि में से ९ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में धान या चावल उगता है। भारत में चावल की खेती ज्यादा है कि सारे संसार में चावल के खेती में उसका दूसरा नम्बर है। इतना होते हुए भी इस देश में अनाज की बहुत कमी हो जाती है। इसमें जो कुछ खामी होती है, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री उसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो जरूर उससे हम को फायदा हो सकता है।

सन् १९६०-६१ में ७९७ लाख टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ, सन् १९६१-६२ में ७८६ लाख टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ। इससे मालूम हो जाता है कि ११ लाख टन अनाज सन् १९६१-६२ में कम पैदा हुआ। हमने सन् १९६० तक दो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें पूरा कर लीं। उसके बाद तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने कृषि उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था उसमें पहले वर्ष में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा, दूसरे वर्ष में उत्पादन बढ़ने की जो आशा थी वह भी अब नहीं रही है। इसके लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है कि कि वह पता लगाये कि अनाज का उत्पादन किस रीति से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। पुराने जमाने में एक ऐसा काल था जबकि खेती को उत्तम कहा जाता था, व्यापार को मध्यम और नौकरी को कनिष्ट कहा जाता था। जब शासन का हाथ खेती के अन्दर नहीं था तब खेती उत्तम थी और आदमी के पास सुख और समृद्धि थी। मगर शासन के हाथ में आ जाने से अब हम यह देखते हैं कि मामला बिल्कुल उल्टा हो गया है। सबसे उत्तम नौकरी बन गई है और सबसे निकृष्ट हो गई है खेती बाड़ी।

आज क्या स्थिति है अब हम यह देखें पन्द्रह साल पहले हम बाहर के देशों से कोई ३० लाख ४७ हजार टन अनाज मंगाते थे उसके बाद सन् १९६१-६२ में हमने ३१ लाख ४८ हजार ८०० टन अनाज लिया और और चालू बजट में ४२ लाख ९० हजार टन यानी २०० करोड़ रु० का अनाज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मंगाने का अनुमान है। पन्द्रह साल हुए जब से भारत अनाज के बारे में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सका तो यह कोई अपमान की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई लांछन या बुराई की बात है। मगर आज हम देखते हैं कि हर साल अनाज की फसल अच्छी नहीं होती। काश्तकार अनाज उगाने में असमर्थ क्यों हुआ, इसकी जांच की जाय तो अच्छा होगा। इस लिये मैं आपके सामने खेती के उत्पादन के कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं। खेती के व्यवसाय में दो भाग हो जाते हैं। एक तो अनाज की खेती और दूसरे मनी क्राप यानी रुपये लाने वाली खेती। दाम लाने वाली खेती और अनाज की तुलना हम करें तो पता चलेगा कि जब काश्तकार अंगूर लगाता है तो उसके पास कम से कम ५,००० रु० आ जाता है, केले लगाता है तो कम से कम ३,००० रु० आ जाता है, दूसरे फल लगाये तो २,००० से ३,००० रु० तक आ जाते हैं। गन्ने से १९२५ रु० ऐवरेज आमदनी हो जाती है, मूंगफली से ४०० रु० आ जाता है और कपास से ६६० रु० का ऐवरेज आमदनी होती है। लेकिन अगर काश्तकार अनाज की खेती करे तो गेहूं की काश्त से उसको २८५ रु० मिलते हैं, चावल की खेती से २८० रु० मिलते हैं और बाजरे से १८० रु० मिलते हैं। आज का युग ऐसा है जब कि विज्ञान ने काफी तरक्की

[श्री बसन्त]

कर ली है। जो कपड़ा है वह पहले कपास से बन सकता था या रेशम से बन सकता था। लेकिन अब प्रासेस कर के रेयन से भी बन सकता है। बिल्डिंगों में पहले लकड़ी लगा करती थी लेकिन अब उसके बदले लोहे से काम चल सकता है। इतनी उन्नति विज्ञान ने आज कर ली है लेकिन जिस अनाज की जरूरत हर इंसान को होती है उसके लिये आज तक विज्ञान ने कोई ऐसी उन्नति नहीं की मिट्टी को प्रासेस करके अनाज का काम चला लिया जाय। इन्सान के हर क्षेत्र में अनाज का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, लेकिन जब हम बाजार में जाते है तो देखते है कि अनाज के लिये बहुत कम बाजार है। ऐसी हालत में किसान के अन्दर अनाज पैदा करने की इच्छा नहीं होती। उसके अन्दर उत्साह नहीं होता। मैं महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में अनाज के भावों के कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५९ में वहां पैंडी का भाव था १८ रुपए मन, सन् १९६० में था १७ रुपए ५० नए पसे मन, सन्, १९६१ में था १६ रुपए और २५ नए पसे मन, और सन् १९६२ में भाव था १५ रुपए ४० नए पैसे मन, और सन् १९६३ में पैंडी का भाव है १४ रुपए मन, और दिल्ली में कोयले का भाव है १२ रु० मन। तो जब तक अनाज पैदा करने वाले को अनाज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उसकी स्थिति कैसे ठीक हो सकती है और कैसे वह अधिक अन्न उपजा सकता है।

जब कम्युनिटी डवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की बात यहां होती है तो हमारे डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हमने सारी जगह सोसाइटीज बना दी हैं और सैकिंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमने २०० करोड़ का कोआपरेटिव लोन दिया है और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ५३० करोड़ रुपए का हमने बन्दोबस्त करके रखा है। मगर आज किसान की स्थिति यह है कि उसके ऊपर कोआपरेटिव का कर्जा है, गवनमेंट का भी उस पर कर्जा है और उसने खेती के लिए और बैलों के लिए साहूकार से भी कर्जा ले रखा है। यह कोई नहीं देखता कि उसको इतनी आमदनी होनी चाहिए कि वह इस कर्ज को अदा कर सके। अब तो यह हो रहा है कि खेती करने वाले किसान की आमदनी कम होती जा रही है। अगर कभी महंगाई होती है तो कहा जाता है कि अनाज के भाव कम कर दिए जाएं। लेकिन किसान जो रात दिन काम करता है, बरसात में, कीचड़ में, बगैर जूते और अध नंगा काम करता है, उसके बच्चों का गुजारा कैसे हो यह कोई नहीं सोचता। अगर यही हालत रही और उसका कर्जा बढ़ता गया और आमदनी न बढ़ी तो काश्तकार मर जाएगा और उसके बच्चे उसका कर्जा नहीं दे सकेंगे। और जब तक कर्जा पूरा नहीं हो जाता उस वक्त तक उसके अनाज का भाव कैसे कम किया जा सकता है।

मैं खुद एक खेती करने वाला किसान हूं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस सदन में कोई माननीय सदस्य चावल की, बाजरे की, ज्वार की बात नहीं करता। अगर यहां बात होती है तो गन्ने की और कपास की। कारण यह है कि इस सदन में जो गरीब काश्तकार है वह आ ही नहीं पाता और इसलिए उसकी आवाज नहीं उठायी जाती। अमरीका में जब धान की फसल का भाव गिरता है तो यह बात प्रेसीडेंट कैनेडी तक पहुंचती है। यूरोप में फसल का दाम गिरने लगता है तो फसल को जला दिया जाता है। लेकिन यहां का काश्तकार मर रहा है, उसके लिए कोई यह नहीं देखता कि उसको अपनी पैदावार का पूरा दाम मिले। देश में जब अनाज पूरा पैदा नहीं होता तो हम दो सौ करोड़ तक का अनाज बाहर से मंगाकर खाते हैं। यह देश के लिए कितने शर्म की बात है। लेकिन यह चीज उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो खेती

नहीं करते और वे लोग केवल १८ फीसदी हैं।

मैं अभी सुरतगढ़ फार्म देखने गया था तो मैंने उस क्षेत्र में ऊंट देखा। महाराष्ट्र में ऊंट नहीं होता, तो मुझे उसको देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि कितना बड़ा यह जानवर है लेकिन एक बच्चा उसकी नकेल के सहारे उसको लिए जाता है और उससे मन चाहा काम करवाता है। वही दशा आज हम लाइसकारों की है जिनको ये १८ फीसदी लोग नकेल द्वारा पकड़े चाहे जिस तरह काम करवाते हैं और इसी कारण हमारी यह दशा है और हमको यह दुख भोगना पड़ता है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे कि देश में राम राज्य की स्थापना हो। उनका अभिप्राय था कि देश सुखी और सम्पन्न हो और जनता का दुख और दरिद्र दूर हो।

श्री ज्योति स्वरूप (हाथरस): आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहली बार राष्ट्र के सर्वोच्च सदन में बोलने का साहस कर रहा हूं। श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे आशीर्वाद का प्रार्थी हूं और सदन से सहयोग और सद्भावना का।

आज की संकटकालीन अवस्था में जब कि राष्ट्र पग पग पर विदेशी मुद्रा की विकट समस्या के कारण भयंकर संकट का सामना कर रहा है, ठीक उसी समय आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय टैक्सों की भरमार करने पर जुटे हुए हैं। रोजाना काम आने वाली चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जिससे शोषित समाज और मध्य वर्ग का जीवन अत्यन्त कष्टमय और दुखदायी होता चला जा रहा है। बार बार इस सदन में बड़े विश्वास के साथ आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देते रहे हैं कि रोजाना काम में आने वाली चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन उनके इस तरह कह देने से वास्तविकता छिप नहीं सकती। अभी नया फाइनेंस इयर शुरू हुए जुम्मा जुम्मा एक हफ्ता ही हुआ है कि चीजों के दाम, जिनको कि शोषित तथा मध्य वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के जीवन का मूल आधार समझा जाता है, सवाए हो गए हैं, यानी २५ फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी उन चीजों के दाम में हो गयी है जिन्हें शोषित और गरीब आदमी इस्तैमाल करते हैं।

पिछले पांच छः सालों के बजट यदि ध्यान पूर्वक अध्ययन किए जाएं तो हर साल के बजट में दो खास कमियां दिखायी देती हैं, पहली यह कि जितना रेवन्यू से धन अंकित किया जाता है प्राप्ति उससे अधिक होती है, दूसरी, जो धन खर्च के लिए लिया जाता है वह वास्तव में खर्च नहीं होता और फाइनेंस इयर के अन्त होने से दो चार दिन पहले उस धन राशि को अर्पण कर दिया जाता है। इस पर भी हर साल घाटा दिखाया जाता है और उसी आधार पर नए नए टैक्स लगाए जाते हैं या पुराने टैक्सों में बढ़ोतरी कर दी जाती है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथरस क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां पर दो किस्म के गल्ले के आढ़ती होते हैं, एक कच्चे आढ़ती और दूसरे पक्के आढ़ती। कच्चे आढ़तियों का काम यह होता है कि किसानों से गल्ला लेकर बड़े दुकानदारों को दें। मगर इन टैक्सों की वजह से उन कच्चे आढ़तियों ने तो दुकानें बन्द कर दी हैं या उन्होंने काम कर दिया है। इससे वहां के जो मजदूर, जो पल्लेदार उस गल्ले को अपने सिर पर उठाकर बड़े दुकानदारों के यहां पहुंचाते हैं उनका काम बन्द हो गया है और अगर उनके खाने कपड़े की कोई व्यवस्था न की गयी तो वहां पर भुखमरी फैलने का अन्देशा है। उन कच्चे आढ़तियों का ख्याल किया जाय। मैं भारतीय रिपब्लिकन पार्टी से आता हूं और वह पार्टी टैक्सों के खिलाफ नहीं है। लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि टैक्स ऊपर से लगाये जायें और अगर कमी हो तो निम्न श्रेणी के

[श्री ज्योति स्वरूप]

आदमियों से भी वसूल किए जायें। जब तक इस देश में ऐसे आदमी हैं जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स दे सकते हैं, तब तक छोटे दुकानदारों और गरीब आदमियों को क्यों दबाया जाता है। जैसे मैंने अभी आप से कहा हर साल घाटा दिखाया जाता है और उदाहरण आपके उसी के आधार पर नए टैक्स ईजाद किए जाते हैं या पुरानों में बढ़ोतरी की जाती है। इसके कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५६-५७ में १२ फी सदी की बढ़ोतरी की गई उन टैक्सों में जो कि पुराने थे। १९५७-५८ में तीन फीसदी की गई, १९५९-६० में १२ फीसदी की गई और १९६०-६१ में ९ फीसदी की गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम खर्च की तरफ आयें तो हमेशा वास्तविक खर्चा अंकित खर्च कम से कम होता है जैसे १९५६-५७ में ९ फीसदी का अन्तर था, १९५८-५९ में ४ फीसदी का अन्तर था, १९६०-६१ में ९ फीसदी का अन्तर था। श्रीमन्, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री पिछले पांच छः सालों से अपना सनसनीखेज बजट हो इस सदन के सामने पेश करते आ रहे हैं और उनका सम्बन्ध वास्तविकता से या अर्थ शास्त्र से कोई होता हो, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जहां तक टैक्स वसूल करने का सम्बन्ध है, हर साल इस सदन में बहुत ही कटु शब्दों में मांग की जाती रही है कि बकाया धन नहीं रहना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सन् १९५६ से ले कर आज तक हर साल लगभग २५० करोड़ रुपया बकाया चला आ रहा है। मालूम होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री के आशीर्वाद से तथा उनकी छत्र छाया में यह बकाया रूपी वृक्ष दिन रात फल और फूल रहा है, पनपता चला जा रहा है। अगर बकाया रुपये को वसूल किया नहीं गया तो यह धन डूब जाएगा। इस सदन में कई बार यह सुनने को मिला है कि जिन पर यह टैक्स वाजिब है वे आदमी मिलते नहीं हैं या गायब हो गये हैं। लेकिन इस कथन का सत्यता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कई महानुभाव ऐसे है जिन पर लाखों रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है और वे महानुभाव इस सदन के या राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी हैं। बकाया धन वसूल नहीं होता यह तो एक बहुत पुरानी बात है। आज तो सरकार के हाथ में एक बहुत बड़ी अमोघ शक्ति डी० आई० आर० की है। उसका सदुपयोग करके राष्ट्र के धन को डूबने से बचाया जा सकता है। मैं अगर भूल नहीं करता हूं तो यह सत्य ही है कि भारत का पूंजीवाद, भारत का पूंजीपति जेल और हवालात से इतना डरता है कि जितना कि मौत से नहीं डरता। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि बकाया जितना भी टैक्स है, उसको वसूल करने की वह कोशिश करें।

थोड़ा सा प्लानिंग के बारे में अब मैं कहूंगा। सरकार की पंचवर्षीय योजना जो गरीबों को अधिक गरीब और अमीरों को अधिक अमीर बनाती हैं, चलाई जा रही है। इस कथन पर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भी मुहर लग चुकी है। यानी उन्होंने भी इस कथन की पुष्टि की है। इसके अलावा भ्रष्टाचार योजना के साथ साथ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। हमारे देहातों में एक कहानी प्रचलित है। एक सेठ थे। उन्होंने नौकर को आर्डर दिया कि एक सेर दूध रोजाना हमारे लिये लाया करो। नौकर रोजाना दूध ला कर सेठ जी को दे देता था। शाम को वह जाता, दूध लाता और गर्म करके सेठ जी को पिला देता। सेठ जी दूध पीते पीते कुछ तन्दुरुस्त हुए तो उस नौकर के दिमाग में आया कि हो सकता है कि दूध पीने से मैं भी कुछ तनदुरुस्त हो जाऊं। जब उसके दिमाग में यह बात आई तो दूसरे ही रोज उसने एक कुएं के पास आकर एक सेर दूध में से एक पाव निकाल कर पी लिया और एक पाव उसमें पानी डाल दिया। वह पानी का मिला हुआ दूध जब सेठ जी ने पीया तो उनकी जबान ने कह दिया कि इसमें

पानी मिला हुआ है। सेठ जी ने फौरन दूसरे नौकर से कहा कि जाओ देखो कि यह नौकर कहां गड़बड़ करता है। दूसरे दिन जब पहला नौकर दूध लेने गया तो दूसरा भी उसके पीछे हो लिया। जब वह दूध ले कर आया और आकर पानी मिलाने लगा तो फौरन उसने उसको पकड़ लिया और कहने लगा, यह गड़बड़ करता है। अभी जाकर सेठ जी से कहता हूं। उसने जवाब दिया सेठ जी से मत कहो, तुम भी पाव भर दूध ले लो और हम इसमें आध सेर पानी मिला देते हैं। उसने कहा यह भी ठीक है। अब उसमें आध सेर पानी मिला दिया गया और आध सेर दूध वे दोनों पी गये।

15.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

सेठ जी ने जब उस दूध को पीया तो कहने लगे कि दूध का जायका और भी खराब होता जा रहा है, पहले से भी खराब हो गया है। उन्होंने अगले दिन तीसरे नौकर को भेज दिया कि जा कर देखे वे क्या करते हैं। पहले दोनों नौकरों को दूध का चसका पड़ गया था और वे दूध लेकर कुएं पर आये और एक एक पाव पी कर पानी मिलाने लगे तो तीसरे नौकर ने पकड़ लिया और कहने लगा कि जाकर सेठ जी को बताता हूं कि इस तरह की गड़बड़ चलती है। उन्होंने कहा कि सेठ जी को मत बताओ तुम भी एक पाव पी लो। उसने कहा यह भी ठीक है। उन्होंने तीन पाव पी लिया और एक पाव जो दूध बचा उसमें तीन पाव पानी मिला दिया और रात को गर्म करके सेठ जी को दे दिया। सेठ जी ने जब दूध पिया तो उनको लगा कि जायका और भी बदला हुआ है। उन्होंने सोचा कि यह भी गड़बड़ करता है। चौथे रोज उन्होंने चौथे नौकर को उनके पीछे भेज दिया...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : चौथे रोज सेठ जी की बीवी गई थीं।

श्री ज्योति स्वरूप : जब वह चौथा नौकर गया और उसने जाकर उनको दूध पीते हुए और दूध में पानी मिलाते हुए देख लिया और शिकायत करने की धमकी दी तो उन्होंने कहा कि नाराज क्यों होते हो, तुम भी एक पाव पी लो। अब सारा दूध वे पी गये और सेठ जी के लिये कुछ भी नहीं बचा। अब जब वे वापिस आये तो एक तो सेठ जी के पैर दबाने लग गया, एक उनका सिर खुजलाने लग गया, तीसरा हाथ दबाने लग गया और इसी बीच सेठ जी बिना दूध पिये सो गये। जब वे सो गये तो नौकरों ने सोचा कि कोई तरकीब करनी चाहिये बचने की। एक होशियार नौकर निकला उनमें से और वह किसी हलवाई की दूकान पर जाकर जरा सी मलाई ले आया और लाकर सेठ जी के मुंह से लगा दी। जब सेठ जी सुबह उठे तो उनको दूध की याद आई और कहने लगे कल शाम तुमने मुझे दूध नहीं दिया, तो नौकरों ने कहा कि दूध तो आपने पी लिया था और शीशा लाकर उनके सामने रख दिया और कहने लगे कि यह देखो आपके मुंह पर मलाई लगी हुई है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहानी तो बहुत दिलचस्प है, लेकिन अब मैं घंटी बजाने जा रहा हूं। दूध तो खत्म हो गया है।

श्री ज्योति स्वरूप : मतलब यह है कि हमारी सरकार जितनी ज्यादा संख्या में कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाती जा रही है, उतना ही ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है, उतनी ही चोरियां और डकैतियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि देश की आर्थिक समस्या, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मेरा एक और सुझाव है कि जितने इंश्योरेंस यहां पर हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आर्डर के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं

[श्री ज्योति स्वरूप]

और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में भारतीय रिपब्लिकन पार्टी हर तरह से उनके साथ सहयोग करने के लिये तैयार है। मगर साथ ही स्वर्णकारों के लिये, जो कि इस कंट्रोल से बेकार हुए हैं, कुछ किया जाय। उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना भी जरूरी हो जाता है।

हमारी सरकार एक ख्वाब की दुनियां में सैर कर रही है जिसके पास चार इतनी बड़ी बातें हैं जिनसे हर आदमी को भुलावा हो सकता है। वे हैं योजना, घोषणा, संशोधन और उद्घाटन। इन घोषणाओं से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। समाजवाद आने का और तरीका है जिसमें गरीब, मजलूम, भूखे, नंगे और खानाबदोश इन्सान की आर्थिक स्थिति को सम्भालने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। जब समाजवाद का नारा लगाया गया है तो जब तक उन गरीब आदमियों को रोटी और कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा तब तक समाजवाद कैसे माना जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. G. Sen may have five or six minutes.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मुझ को टाइम नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब की तो रह गया, अगली बार देखा जायेगा।

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Lord Buddha has described four things as hard. He says: "To gain a birth as man is hard indeed. It is hard to earn a living in this world." I think we are not concerned here with the other two so much. These two things are the primary factors which are troubling us now and posing a great problem.

So far as the first problem is concerned, Government is laying its hands on control because it is very much disturbed by the growing population, which affects planning and other important things. Then comes the question of earning a livelihood. Of course, this is not so much a problem for those who have born with a silver spoon in their mouth. But it does create a problem for those who are, unfortunately, not so favourably placed.

I have been hearing lectures here that, so far as the flow of capital is concerned, it is not to that extent as it ought to be, because a section of the people are really hard up. Of course, Government is trying its best to industrialise the country and open up channels and avenues of employment but, in spite of that, the hard fact is that those who have got get more and practically nothing goes to those who have not, or it goes to them at a very low wave. It does not touch even the fringe of the problem. Whatever might be the departments of Government—whether Agriculure, Communiy Development, department dealing with fisheries or Blocks—the functioning of the department is such that the economically weaker section of the people remain where they are. We represent them here. They form the bulk of the population with whose support we are here.

There are so many departments under the Minister of Finance. He is the custodian of the Consolidated Fund of India. Naturally, everybody will look askance at the Finance Minister. We are industrialising the country at a rapid rate, and I have no grudge against it. The avenues open to those who are at the helm of affairs are so many and they can utilize all of them. But, then, as my hon. friend over there was telling, the other sector of the economy, on which the economy of the country as a whole mainly depends, the agricultural sector, is not being ackled in the way it should have been. As he was saying, banana and other fruits can fetch more money than the cereals or foodgrains that we are growing. That is so.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for his import policy, especially of wheat. If he had not imported so much

of wheat, I cannot imagine what would have happened to this country. Since we are not self-sufficient in food production, we have to depend upon imported wheat for our daily needs. When I had been to my constituency, people were grudging over the import of wheat and the present state of affairs. I posed the question how they could have the strength and vitality to engage themselves in agricultural operations unless they take sufficient food and how they could take sufficient food unless we import wheat since we are not self-sufficient. They kept mum, they remained silent and said "yes, it is so". Therefore, my hon. friend should understand and appreciate that the import of wheat, though it costs the exchequer too much, is very necessary even in a poor country like ours, and it is a good policy because the present position of our agricultural sector is such that we have not attained the targets of food production that we have ourselves fixed.

Coming to industries, I hear that a tussle is going on between the private sector and the public sector. If there is no tussle and my information is incorrect, it is well and good. It has been our experience that we get an account from them, so far as the public sector is concerned, while it is not so, at least to that extent, so far as the private sector is concerned, even though in the private sector also industries are allowed to grow and are financed and re-financed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri P. G. Sen: Sir, have I crossed my time?

Mr. Speaker: He has not but, at this moment, there is a time limit. I will give him an opportunity during the discussion on the Finance Bill when he can dwell on the other points.

Shri P. G. Sen: What I was hinting at was that the industrialists have got sufficient avenues for development of industries. They can even deal in commodities which are outside their industries. The financial position of the agriculturists is such that when they produce their crop they have no other way out except to sell it at the price offered by the industry which sometimes comes to the verge of distress sale. Take, for example, the case of jute or tobacco, which are the main cash crops in our part. Recently, I had been to Calcutta to attend the Jute Committee meeting. I went round the jute market and saw people dealing with jute. They told me that the jute companies are getting more than Rs. 5 crores per month by underhand means in this season. So, this Rs. 5 crores, which should have gone to the cultivators, not only does not go to them but it does not go even to the coffers of the Finance Minister; it goes somewhere else. And this is apart from the huge profits that the companies are earning on the finished products. I am told that from B Twills they are getting a margin of profit to the tune of....

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might conclude here. I will give him an opportunity during the discussion on the Finance Bill. He can say other things at that time.

Shri P. G. Sen: Then I will mention one point. On tobacco there is the Central excise duty. Now tobacco has been taxed to an extent to which, I think, no other commodity has been taxed. Tobacco is being cultivated in my place too and the cultivators ask me whether it is the intention of Government to dissuade them from cultivating tobacco. If it be so, I think, the hon. Finance Minister should make an announcement that tobacco should not be cultivated. The duty on it is gradually being increased, and a huge amount of revenue is being derived from it. The disparity with regard to *hooka* tobacco and *biri* tobacco should also go because the rural people smoke *hooka* tobacco.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might conclude. He need not go into the varieties of tobacco now.

Shri P. G. Sen: As I am getting a chance to speak on the Finance Bill, I have no objection to resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai *rose—*

Shri Tyagi: Some more concessions now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now no further concessions. I am very sorry to say that.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, I am very thankful to all the hon. Members who took part in this discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry. There are several good things said and several criticisms made not only about the work done in and through the Finance Ministry but as usual about the whole range covered by Government. I am quite sure that many of these things will be repeated during the discussion on the Finance Bill. I will, therefore, try to deal with several points which are raised here within the time which is at my disposal just now and then deal with others during the debate on the Finance Bill when the sky is the limit for criticism.

Most of the criticisms regarding taxation and arrears have been a repetition from the past and no note has been taken of whatever I have said every time every year on such occasions. I do not, therefore, know whether any note will be taken of what I say even now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It depends on what you say.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yet, I must be respectful to my hon. friends and not neglect this important point. Because I myself attach the greatest importance to the recovery of arrears and to the stoppage of evasion I pay the fullest attention to whatever is said and continue to attend to these matters throughout the year.

There is one thing which my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, said about me. While appreciating some of my qualities he added a rider to them by saying that I am sometimes intransigent, intractable, uncompromising and—he did not say that but probably he meant that—undiscerning. The other three things follow only through that quality, otherwise they will not follow. But if he himself paid some attention to what he said in relation to what I am saying, I am quite sure that the same things will apply to him also. Why am I called uncompromising? It is because I am not accepting what my hon. friend said. On Gold Control Order or on prohibition he holds certain views from which he does not want to budge at all, but he wants me to give up my views even when I am not convinced by him. I am, therefore, intractable—but he is all reason—like the quotation that he made from Shakespeare. I am not as learned as he is and I would not, therefore, make any quotations, but I would certainly request him to consider whether it would be proper to think that a Minister should give in on every criticism that is launched and should accept every suggestion that is made. I do not know whether there will be any use of such a minister in a government and whether that government will do any service to the people. After all, it is the responsibility of the Minister to see that the work that he does fits in and is in accordance with the policies laid down by the House and to do even justice to everybody.

In this very connection I was told by my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, that I have failed in rooting out corruption in high quarters; but he himself recommends to me the dropping of some case against some person.

Shri Ansar Harvani: On a point of explanation, Sir. It is not dropping of some case. I would like that letter to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall certainly do it. If he tells me, I will do it; I have no objection to it and then let the House judge about it. That is the case about Serajuddin. Therefore, if things are like this, what is the use of saying this?.... (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Morarji Desai: This arose some time ago. I am not finding fault with him because after all every person is told about certain matters and he tries to get justice done about it. It is the business or the right of every Member of Parliament to bring to my notice every case which he thinks deserves justice and consideration. He has done so; but this happens in many cases. Therefore, one has got to be very careful about every matter. But I had to tell him that I am very sorry that I can do nothing in this matter and that what I have done is proper, that the Customs case could not be dropped and that, therefore, he and his people have been arrested.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Go ahead.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me assure my hon. friends in this House that in the matter of corruption, in the matter of evasion or in the matter of taxes or their arrears, nobody will be considered high enough or sacred enough to escape the processes of law. The limit is only the limit of democracy and of democratic procedure. We believe in law and we believe in the rule of law. We cannot fidget. If the rule of law provides escape to some people—they are entitled to it. There are several hon. Members in this House who also help such people in going away because that is their duty as they consider it.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Ministers specially.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying 'all'. Ministers are also included in that category. I am not claiming for myself any superior knowledge or any superior position. It is only my hon. friends who consider that they are very good and that the Ministers are devils. Ministers do not make any such claim. We consider that we are as human.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Sometimes people bring cases which on the face of it look to be right and sometimes they are forwarded to Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: That he has already said.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no doubt about it in my mind. I do not say that anybody brings to me a case with any wrong motive. I am not making that allegation as an allegation is made against a Minister. I would certainly have patience with that allegation against me. I would not make a counter-allegation against anybody until I have a proof. Then it is not an allegation. Then it becomes a charge and if I make a charge, I will stand by it and I will prove it. But until I am convinced about a thing, I am not going to doubt the motive of anybody. May I also expect the same courtesy from my hon friend? And that also I request. I am not asking for anything else.

The case of New Asiatic Insurance Co. was cited and in that case Mr. L. N. Birla was mentioned. This case has been cited several times in this House on several occasions in spite of replies having been given. Enquiries were made; auditors were appointed. Auditors submitted the reports. They were confidential reports and they were confidential because auidtors did not take any explanation from the persons concerned. They only examined the books which were put at their disposal. But they did not seek any explanation. Therefore, they were sent here. Such one-sided reports cannot be put anywhere. Therefore, they were referred to the Law

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Ministry and to the Solicitor General. The Solicitor General, whatever the Law Minister may have referred to, asked for an explanation from the parties concerned. The Solicitor General suggested that in view of the explanation, there is no case to proceed in this matter. What is the meaning of putting these matters here like that? If the Ministers are not trusted and if the Ministers have failed in their duty, there is certainly a case for impeaching the Ministers or removing them. They do not deserve to be in their places. But the Ministers will fail in their duty if they submit to witch hunting that takes place anywhere, and I am not going to submit to any witch hunting that takes place in this matter, whether it may be high or whether it may be low. But this matter has got to be attended to properly and according to proper canons of justice which have got to be taken into account by Ministers. This is what I have done. This is what I propose to do. This is what I will continue to do and I am quite sure that my hon. friends will support me in carrying out my duty.

In this very connection, the question of the duties of Financial Advisers was referred to by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. May I say that Financial Advisers have been doing their duty as conscientiously as it is possible for any human person to do? And they are carrying out their duties. There is no question of letting go any faults. But if the work of the Government is to be done properly, every administrative Ministry also must have the authority not to be held up unnecessarily by the opinion of one man. Therefore, they were right to overrule him. There, matters had been properly looked into, estimates had been made and projects had been properly defined. It is the right of the administrative Ministries to carry out the work. Otherwise, all the blame will go to the Finance Ministry for nothing. All the delay will take place because of that. Therefore, these procedures have been implified. But the Financial Adviser is entitled to inform me if he finds that he has been overruled wrongly. In that case, one can always take up the case. I am not precluded from taking up any case where I find that something wrong has been done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they responsible to you or to the administrative Ministries conecerned?

Shri Morarji Desai: To me also the report comes. And he records a note. The note will also come to me. It is not a matter which can be hidden anywhere and no Minister also functions in that manner. Nobody is asked to overrule orally. Everything is done on paper. Therefore, there is no question of hiding any mistakes or glossing over any defaults.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad.

Shri Morarji Desai: I certainly agree that, as it is the business of the Finance Ministry to collect resources for running Government and for the development of the country or for the defence of the country, it is also the business of the Finance Ministry to see, as far as possible, that the amounts that are to be spent are spent properly and in time and that irregularities are properly taken note of and in this matter the Finance Ministry is trying to carry out its liabilities and its responsibilities to the best of its capacity. I may have failed in my capacity, I may have less capacity. So has everybody. But I am prepared to improve myself. If the suggestions are given in this matter and I shall thank my hon. friend for any concrete suggestions that he may give me, if there are any concrete instances that may be given to me, I shall certainly look into those instances and even inform him afterwards what I have done. And that applies to every member.

I am not saying that this is applying only to him. Not only that. I have taken note of any letter that comes to me from any member of the public in this matter and I go on enquiring into it. Not that I do not do. Because, that is necessary. After all every ratepayer—and there is none perhaps who is not a ratepayer in this country in one form or the other—is entitled to be satisfied in this matter and I try to do what I can. But surely, I hope, it is not expected that I am going to see that nohing wrong takes place in this country of India or in the Government of India. I do not think it is given to any one man to do this. Even God is not able to plug all the loopholes and men go wrong in His Government and things happen. But they do meet with their deserts in time and so in this Government also those wrong-doers will meet with their deserts in time, I have no doubt. This is what we try to do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope so.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what we seek to achieve and that is where I solicit the help of my hon. friends. (*Interruption*) It is not necessary to belive in God for this purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you do.

Shri Morarji Desai: I certainly do that with all my being. But may I say that it is not necessary to bring in past incidents which are already finished. It is no use going over them again and again. My hon. friend reminded me in this matter about the jeeps scandal, as it was called. And then he also quoted my predecessor, Shri Deshmukh. But he forgets that my predecessor, Shri Deshmukh himself closed the case in this House saying that nothing further requires to be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister forced him to do so.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now, to say that, it is an insult both to Shri Deshmukh and to the Prime Minister. I am afraid this is a method which is not very respectful to anybody, not even to himself. I think we are not on sure ground when we take up an attitude in this matter. Can I say that my hon. friend is briefed by somebody else in this matter? I would be very wrong if I said that. How can I ever say that? It is not right that I should do so. Therefore, I only request my hon. friend....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I do not know whether the Minister is quite in order to say that a particular Member of the House is briefed by somebody else. I do not know. I did not catch him properly because he was not quite audible.

Mr. Speaker: What I understood was that he would not say like that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said, would I be right in saying if I said that? I have not even suggested that. I only request my hon. friend to return that compliment. That is all I want. Let him not say that I am being asked by somebody else to do something which I have done and for which he should commiserate with me. It is not commiseration. It is insulting me. That is what I would say. That is why he should not say that Shri Deshmukh was asked by the Prime Minister to do it. I am afraid this is very insulting to both of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deshmukh was a Member of the House at that time. We had an opportunity of meeting him so many times. He once told me. There was no question of briefing now. He did not meet him perhaps at that time. (*Interruption*)

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think Mr. Deshmukh could have ever told Mr. Kamath that the Prime Minister had asked him to do so. I do not think he could have ever said so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know Mr. Deshmukh.

Shri Morarji Desai: I also know Mr. Deshmukh as well as my friend knows him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We all know. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, about corruption, he suggested that there should be flogging and hanging as I prefer hanging. I never said that I prefer hanging. I only said that flogging is even more brutal than hanging. That is all that I said. From that, he infers that I would also prefer hanging. I do not prefer either of these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I remember aright, 'hang him if you like'—that is what he said—but do not flog him.

Shri Morarji Desai: Because, the punishment of hanging has been recognised by the civilised world at present still. That is not my personal view. My personal view is against hanging. Let me say so. But, after all, my personal view does not prevail always and should not prevail. After all, we live in a society. We live in a democracy. We will go by the collective wisdom of the people and not by the wisdom of one man. Otherwise, we will be nowhere. It is therefore that I submit myself to the collective wisdom of the House and that is what I would expect my hon. friends also to do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Submit to corruption also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear.

Shri Morarji Desai: No collective wisdom will ever want to support corruption We have got to root out corruption. I am one with him. I am as eager as he is, if not more. He may not grant that I am certainly as eager as he is to see that corruption is rooted out. Corruption can be rooted out only by seeing that those who give and those who receive are exposed completely. If we pursue one line of action against administration only and if we go on becoming friends with those who corrupt them, I am afraid nothing will happen. In society, that is what is happing. That is why I am saying, let us pursue this line. I am prepared to be one with him. Whatever measures he suggests, whatever measures he devises, I am prepared to take up those measures and see that we pursue those measures I would certainly like to see that there is a tribunal appointed, which on moral conviction, dismisses a person and that is accepted and there is no appeal on it. Unless these things happen, it is difficult to root out corruption. These are matters which will have to be considered some time or the other. But, in a democracy, when a measure like that comes before the House, everybody agrees in the beginning. But, afterwards, our concern for democracy, which should rightly be there, does not allow us to take short-cuts which sometimes would sabotage democracy. Therefore, let us not, in our impatience, suggest some things which are not right and which will scuttle democracy ultimately. That is why we find it difficult to do some things very quickly. In a democracy, perhaps, remedial measures may be slow, but the remedial measures would be sure and ultimately, they will do much permanent good. That is how we should devise our measures and not find short-cuts which will afterwards land us into trouble. That is how we are constantly at it. May I assure my hon. friend that in this matter of corruption, Government is as much alive to it and as much concerned with it and even more, because, it is the Government which has to bear the blame for it, and rightly so. I would not say that the Government can disown the blame for it. We certainly bear the blame for it. But, we only plead that ultimately in a society, society gets what is due to it. What we have got to do is, to do

something more for society which we can do. But, unless the society accepts it, it is impossible to make society to that thing. That is the position in which we are at present.

My hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh was making me a gift of Rs. 700 crores. I was eagerly wanting to find out how I am going to get that gift and I would give him an Address. But, I find that his gift appears to be more a wild suggestion and not a gift at all. He said that Rs. 300 crores could be recovered from the mill-owners. There are no 300 crores pending from the millowners. Where are these arrears? In all, the arrears are not Rs. 300 crores. Where am I going to get Rs. 300 crores?

Shri Yashpal Singh: They have much more money.

Shri Morarji Desai: Should I take away their money? Shall I take away the money which belongs to one of the Members of his party? Will he allow me to do so?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Why not?

Shri Morarji Desai: Let him make a proposal. I shall take it up. Because, then, they will not be able to complain as it comes from friends. I can certainly take it. He will not do it. Therefore, it is no use making suggestions which are absolutely wide off the mark. He says that Rs. 180 crores is spent on cinemas and dancing. Is the Government spending on cinemas and dancing Rs. 189 crores?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Country.

Shri Morarji Desai: Are not the people entitled to go to the cinemas and to dancing halls? They are not like him, all of them. Next time, he will ask me to put on a *safa* or the same kind of coat which he puts on. Why should I want to do it? Why should he want everybody to be as his image? After all, cinemas and dancing cannot be removed from the world. Neither he, nor I nor anybody else will be able to do it. We can only try to see that they do not do as much harm as they are capable of and the harm is minimised. That is what the Government seeks to do. It is not possible to get Rs. 189 crores even if all the cinemas and dancing halls are closed. How are they to be obtained by the Government? They belong to private parties. Are they to be confiscated and taken away and sold by auction? I do not see how Rs. 180 crores would come out of this. This is the measure of his gift.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Within a week I can do it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Within a minute perhaps, he will do many things. We are not living in the days of Aladdin, Well, he may have the capacity of Aladdin. I have not the capacity of digesting an Aladdin.

He said that Rs. 100 crores can be saved from the salaries of M. P.s and M.L.A:s I do not know how he collected the figure Rs. 100 crores. All of them combined cannot get Rs. 100 crores.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One hundred lakhs.

Shri Morarji Desai: It would be more than Rs. 100 lakhs. Does he imagine that everybody is in the happy position in which he is so that they can live without salary and serve the legislature? There are many hon. Members who devote full time and they must maintain their families. When the House is not sitting, what are they to do?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Sacrifice and renunciation.

Shri Morarji Desai: That means only men of position and means should come and all others should be debarred. I do not see how that can ever be done. He does not seem to have paid any attention to this. I do not see how this can ever be done. But, I am quite sure, if it comes to a lessening of the allowances, I know what will happen to me even if I propose it. Therefore, such things to be made, would not be very right at

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all. This is how Rs. 700 crores was made up.

My hon. friend Shri Kamath said that I should bring in su-Raj. Certainly we are all for Su-Raj. Swaraj means Su-Raj. Then only it is real Swaraj. But, Su-Raj can only be the joint effort of all the 440 million people and not of one man. One man can help in the process: but he cannot bring it in. All of us, therefore, have got to Su before we can bring in Su-Raj. This democracy. This is government of all the people. As the people are, the Government will be. We have got to see that people become like that. That is what we are engaged in. I believe that we are certainly on the upward march and not on the downward march. Because, we were at the bottom; we could not have gone more below. Therefore, we are going up But, it may not be as fast as my hon. friend wants. But, it is going up. Let us make the pace quicker. Let him suggest some concrete suggestions which I can do. I will certainly take them up and will thank him I will thank him for whatever help he gives me by way of criticism or by way of co-operation. Both the things will be welcome.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will have both.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall have. Even if I have one and that is criticism, I shall be thankful.

Then, there was the question of grants given to States, and it was said that they were not properly utilised. I do not know of any instance where a grant given for irrigation has been diverted for a zoo. No such case has come to my notice. I do not know also of any instance where a grant given for housing has gone to dance and drama. I have never seen any case like that But it must be understood that States are not children. States are autonomous States, and if we give them grants we do not oblige them. The moneys which are in the Centre also come from the people, and all the people live in the States. If we allocate grants to the States we do so because they are to be utilised for the people, and the States utilise them according to the rules framed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should supervise too.

Shri Morarji Desai: They have also a right within limits to take money from one and give under the other, within limits, with the same head. That is the new permission that has been given for some time. But we try to see that they are properly utilised. We obtain reports. Of course, in order to facilitate work and in order to see that their work is not hampered, we give them in advance also the grants that we have got to make, but we adjust them against the audited accounts ultimately. Of course, the Auditor-General says that we should give them only according to the audited accounts. In that case, the States will have to produce the money first and spend it, and afterwards I shall give them. But where are they going to get the money from? Will they borrow the money from somewhere else? I should give them advance, but if I have given them more by way of grants, and if the audited accounts show that more money has been given, then it will be adjusted in future grants, and nobody will be able to run away with more money.

In this very connection, a criticism was made, I believe, by my hon. friend Shri Bade that States had overdrafts of large amount. It is true. I am not denying it. I am saying that this tendency was found to be growing during the last three or four or five years, and we have been checking it. I have now told them.

and told them very frankly and finally, that if after the accommodation that I have now given them they go on making an overdraft, then that overdraft is not going to be honourned by the Reserve Bank, and that is the only check that I can apply.

Shri Bade: Is it not a fact that the Reserve Bank has complained about this and said that the Centre has got no check?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question about it. The Reserve Bank reports it, and I have got to pay to the Reserve Bank, and if I do not do it, the Reserve Bank would not tolerate it; the Reserve Bank has got to be given this money, and I pay them or give them. That is how I have accommodated them, but we cannot go on doing this. The States have done it because they fell short of funds, and that is an easy temptation, but this temtpation cannot be encouraged, and I agree with my hon. friends that this ought not to be allowed to go on. And we have, therefore, taken steps, and I have informed all of them. But when I stop this, I hope all my hon. friends will support me and will not join the States afterwards because they come from them and then say 'Oh, you are making a pressure on our State, and, therefore, now, you must relax'. A

A question was asked about Jammu and Kashmir about the expenditure on the cases which are going on. That expenditure is certainly met by the Law Ministry, and, therefore, that cannot be shown in the Demands of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Law Ministry at the Centre?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, at the Centre, but not all. I have just got the figures of money which has been disbursed so far. It is about Rs. 27 lakh. That is the amount of money that has been spent in all this period. But may I say that out of this Rs. 27 lakhs, a lot of it will come back to Government in the form of income-tax and super-tax? Therefore, it is not all Rs. 27 lakhs loss to Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the lawyer gets Rs. 2000 a day and all found?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, there is one lawyer, and he is the most senior lawyer, and senior lawyers have got these fees. He gets Rs. 1665.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And all found?

Shri Morarji Desai: Out-of-pocket expenses found.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he given everything free; is he provided lodging, accommodation and everything else free?

Shri Morarji Desai: In travelling, out-of-pocket expenses are given to him. But these are the ordinary fees of senior lawyers. What can we do?

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): In fact, this amount is much less than what it ought to be.

Shri Morarji Desai: But then, I take the major part of it. If a man's income is Rs. 10 lakhs, I take away Rs. 8 lakhs from him, and a little more than that now according to the new taxation. So, from Rs. 10 lakhs I take away about Rs. 8 lakhs, and from Rs. 20 lakhs, I take away about Rs. 17 lakhs. Therefore, you can see how much remains. So, Rs. 27 lakhs will not be ultimately Rs. 27 lakhs going away out of Government funds.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Do they earn so much to oblige the Finance Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: Nobody will oblige the Finance Minister unless he is forced to do so by law. Even my press friends like Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya also oblige me in this manner.

Then, a question was asked about the Bank of China This is under liquidation, and the liquidator is appointed by the court. I have tried to see superficially some of the accounts, and

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I find so far that there is nothing irregular. But the Reserve Bank is examined it very thoroughly, and if there is anything irregular, it will certainly be properly looked into, and all necessary steps will be taken, whatever steps may be required. There is going to be no winking at any wrong thing in this matter. That is all that I can say. But, *prima facie* I do not find anything wrong done so far, but it is difficult for me to say anything categorically just now, because I have not made any scrutiny of it.

Shri Tyagi: Have any political parties or political leaders kept their accounts with the Bank of China?

Shri Morarji Desai: I think that one or two newspapers societies have got, probably the Communist newspapers societies, but that is legitimate for them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask one thing? The payment to certain individuals may be regular under the financial or banking rules, but from the national or ethical point of view they might have been improper. That must be examined.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is being examined. I am not making any categorical statement just now about it.

Shri Tyagi: It is being examined.

Shri Morarji Desai: Another case was mentioned about somebody having two lakhs of shares after having failed to honour a cheque. That case was given to me also, because, I think which my hon. friend has was given to me also, because, I think they are photostat copies, and they have been distributed all around. I have also got a copy. I immediately proceeded about it, and I have handed it over to the Commissioner of Income-tax who is looking into it. When I know the facts I shall know what it is. As I said, I should to be given as much information as is available to anybody and I shall certainly go into the information and find out whatever is necessary and that will be done.

Then, again, the gold control order was brought in by several hon. Members. This Gold Control order was discussed at great length and I had explained the policy. I am afraid that in spite of the explanation that I have given, there does not seem to be yet any clear idea in the minds of some of my hon. friends. They seem to think that the Gold Control Order was promulgated only in order to get gold from the people. That was not the idea at all. That was one of the incidental results. The main idea and the main purpose is to stop the smuggling of gold which is a heavy drain on the resources of this country, and which also takes away a large amount of money from proper investment. That is why the Gold Control Order has been promulgated, and all the steps that are being taken are taken. We are trying to see if gold can be obtained, if it is useful; it would be useful if it comes. Well, some has come; not much has come, but a lot of it is in the form of ornaments.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I think that the House agrees with you. But the point is that the poor people who are displaced should be rehabilitated.

Shri Morarji Desai: Quite true. It is a fact that some goldsmiths are displaced, but not all goldsmiths. And as for those goldsmiths who have been affected, we are trying to help them. I requested all the State Governments to take up this matter and see whatever help can be given is given to them I have received two schemes from two States.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the percentage of goldsmiths who have been affected?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult for me to say what percentage has been affected.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Then, how can the hon. Minister say that only some have been affected?

Shri Morarji Desai: But the percentage can be judged from the fact that only a very few people in his country, compared to the population of the country, can possess gold ornaments, and, therefore, all these goldsmiths can never look after gold ornaments.

Many of them look after only silver ornaments or brass or other things or glass ornaments. Therefore, that is not a fact. Take, for example, the Adivasi areas or the hill areas where there is very little gold. They are not affected at all. Yet it is sought to be said that they are affected. If anybody is affected, it will be looked into. The States are trying to do that. The States have sent me some schemes also. I have told them that I will give them ways and means, accommodation, in this matter.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Has he any data about unemployed goldsmiths?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not got any data.

In this matter, very feelingly, and rightly so, reference was made to three or four cases of suicide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: More than that.

Shri Morarji Desai: May be more, six or a dozen, not more than a dozen. At any rate, only five cases have been reported in papers. What is the use of saying, 'more, more, more'? It is no use trying to magnify a case, as is the habit with Shri Banerjee. It is no use trying to exaggerate faults. Let there be faults; let them be pointed out and I will be thankful to him for it. But when he exaggerates it, I will certainly ignore it. That is all that will happen. What is the use of exaggeration? It does not do good to anybody.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: (Koppal): The situation should also not be minimised.

Shri Morarji Desai: It should not be minimised. I have never said it should be minimised. But it should not also be exaggerated. That is all I am saying. It should not be minimised; I am one with him entirely in this matter, if not in other things at all.

These few cases are there. I am very sorry for them. What is one to do about suicides? These are not the only suicides that take place in this country. There are other suicides—hundreds of them. In my own State, every year there are 700-800 suicides. We want to stop them. It is not only in this country that this is happening. In the most prosperous countries like Sweden, there are suicides. (*An Hon. Member*: Japan also). What is one to do? There is no country which is free of suicides. Suicide is a malady—you may call it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But not due to starvation.

Shri Morarji Desai: May not be. After all, no suicide is good at any time. Let us not, therefore, unnecessarily try to say that this Government is monstrous because these suicides are taking place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have never said that.

Shri Morarji Desai: It has been admitted that the Gold Control Order is a revolutionary measure. In any revolutionary measure, a section of the population is bound to be affected, whatever one may do. What happened when we had freedom and the country was partitioned? Lakhs of people—quite a few millions—were affected. Many were on the streets. Some have suffered. We tried to help them as much as we could, and yet we were not able to help everybody. Therefore, it does not mean that we have no sympathy, it does not mean that we are complacent about it, it does not mean that we are indifferent to it. But what, in essence, is to be done? Should the Gold Control Order not be there? I would say it must be there, it has to be there and it will be there, because we

[Shri Morarji Desai]

have got to meet this situation. Whatever adjustments are to be made in making it better will be made; not in making it more reactionary will anything be done.

Let nobody be under any misunderstanding that 14-carat gold is going to be changed to 22-carat gold; it is possible that the 14-carat may go to 9-carat, but not to 22-carat, because we do not want gold to be in demand. That is what we want to do, and progressively we want to stop it. This is what we are seeking to do.

In that, I believe my hon. friends will be one with me. They ought to help me in making it a success rather than pick holes. We must all be together in this matter. It was said by my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, that we must be one in the matter of defence. We should be one in the matter of defence. We can be one in all these matters provided we look at them with one motive, with one eye. If you look at them only with the intention of finding faults, how can we be together? It is impossible to be together in that case. But yet we try to take help even in these matters where you find fault, because that also is helpful. That is how I look at it. I do not want to find fault in return, but certainly it will be granted that I am not expected to accept every fault that is attributed to me. I would be very stupid if I did so.

It was also said by my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar that I had not admitted that somebody had made a suggestion, that I had not thanked him. I thank everybody who gives me a suggestion, but these are not new suggestions. His was not the original suggestion. This was considered in my Ministry long before I came in. Even long before freedom came in, this was considered. This is what I find from the files. How am I going to thank one member of the public because he writes to me about it? So many suggestions come to me, I am very thankful to them. Even during the Budget I get many suggestions from which I profit, but they are not exactly the suggestions that are adopted. I can say positively that there has not been one measure which has been based exactly on the suggestion of any one Member, but I have profited by the suggestions of many, I am thankful to all of them. Where do I claim that I know everything, that I am so brilliant that I know everything? I am as intelligent as or less intelligent than any other person is. I exclude my hon. friend who is more intelligent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are very modest.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, I am realistic. I do not want to presume things which would hurt me. Therefore, why should I want to do that?

I did not understand why my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar said that the present system of collecting taxes through the agency of the State Governments was largely responsible for huge accumulation of arrears. I believe he does not know exactly what happens in the matter of collection of taxes. After the income-tax assessments are made, they become demands, and they are collected by the income-tax officers mostly. It is only when they are not able to collect through the ordinary channels and when coercive processes have got to be applied, the State officers come in, because then they are collected as arrears of land revenue, and arrears of land revenue can be collected only through the States. Therefore, they are collected through the district magistrates or collectors as they are called. In large cities like Bombay or Calcutta, where the local revenue officers have much work to do and cannot spare time, they have appointed special officers at our expense who work on behalf of the State for that machinery and recover moneys, and

that is how these arrears are recovered.

Every year it is said that the arreas are mounting. I have explained every time that it is not true that the arrears are mounting. On the contrary, the arrears are lessening. Every year the demand consists of that year's demand and the arrears and these become one year's demand from which we collect the money, and every year more and more is being collected. For instance, in 1957-58 the total demand including the arrears brought forward was Rs. 471 crores. The effective arrears at the end of the year was Rs. 157 crores. This works out to a percentage of 33. Coming to the year 1961-62, the total demand of the year was Rs. 544 crores. The effective arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 149 crores. This gives a percentage of 27.5. This shows that it is diminishing. If I may give another figure, the figures for 1962-63 show that the collection out of arrears up to the end of February, 1963, amounted to Rs. 66.92 crores as compared with a collection of Rs. 25.92 crores in the corresponding period of 1961-62. We are constantly making more and more efforts to see that these arrears are collected.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How much is written off?

Shri Morarji Desai: Writing off is a continuous process going on. Everything is not written off quickly. We wait for five or six years before we write off anything.

When we find that we are completely helpless in recovering any money, either by putting him in jail or by having his properties, when the property is not there, when the man is not found or something like that happens, we write off; otherwise we do not. If any figures are wanted, I can give them. They are not with me just now.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Here, in the report of the PAC it has been stated that the Ministry's representative admitted that in some cases due to delay in issue of recovery certificates, assests might have been transferred or sold.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree. What the PAC has stated that is quite true. I have got great respect for the P.A.C. and the Estimates Committee. But that does not mean that I accept every verdict of the PAC or the Estimates Committee. I cannot do so with all due respect to them. It is not possible for me to do so so because they form their opinion just as in this matter referred to by Dr. Singhvi. They say that three States are neglected by the Industrial Finance Corporation. About that my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi made a great point. How have they neglected these States? Is it the business or the function of the IFC to bring out people, tell them to go to these States and give them money and make them invest money . . . (*Interruptions*)

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I submit that it is a directive given by the Government; it is not that of the Estimates Committee or the PAC. It is a specific directive by the Government. What they have done, nobody knows.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the directive is not properly understood, is not properly read. What is the meaning of the directive? It means that when two things come like that, they should give preference to that State. The directive does not mean that it is the business of the IFC to bring people, to give them money and send them to these States. If they begin to do so, they will become bankrupt. . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Dasappa: No, Sir; my hon. friend is mis-reading the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee has said it is not the main function of the IFC. But the directive once given should have been implemented and the Government also should have seen the ways and means to do so. . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Prabhat Kar: What I said was not the recommendation of the PAC. The Ministry's representatives admitted that.

Shri Tyagi: May I say that the PAC's conclusions depend purely on mathematics. We do not bring in politics.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is where the mistake comes in. When you reduce all human affairs into mathematical problems, I am afraid large mistakes can be made in the conclusions that are arrived at. I am glad my hon. friend has the asis on which they draw their conclusions. I am now happy.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is no conclusion; this is an admission by the Ministry's representatives . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: I have to end now. I should like to refer to what my hon. friend Shri Achal Singh said: the public sector undertakings should be run on efficient, commercial basis so that they are able to contribute sizable amounts to the public exchequer. I agree with him entirely, He referred to the Railways and said that they gave only a return of Rs. 8 crores on an investment of Rs. 1600 crores. This again is not a proper explanation of what is mentioned in the accounts. Actually the Railways are required to pay dividends at prescribed rates to the general revenues on their capital at charge. This rate till recently was 4.25 per cent and it has been raised to 4.5 per cent per annum. Thus the total dividend payable by the Railways in 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 81 crores as against Rs. 69 crores last year. Apparently Shri Achal Singh's misunderstanding arises from the fact that sometimes a part of the dividend payable by the Railways to the general revenues is notionally shown as interest payment and the net figures after deducting interest payment charged to the Railways is referred to as dividend. These are all accounting methods and I can very well understand that these are not usually understood. Sometimes they are not even understood by me, let me admit that too. But the difference lies in this. I do not draw a conclusion when I do not understand. I wait to ask for explanation. My hon. friends do not do that, and pass their judgement. That is why I get an advantage in explaining what they do. I only request that whenever there is any such difficulty, if they only ask me about it, I will be too willing and too ready to give them all those figures at any time when they ask for them, so that this sort of misunderstanding does not arise. We are very keen to see that the public undertakings pay a full return. In this matter, it is said that we have invested so many hundreds of crores of rupees on public undertakings and we are getting only Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 4 crores. The steel sector was cited, and in the steel sector we have certainly invested Rs. 700 crores or more, and from that we are not yet getting much return. They say they are even making losses. Even the private companies make losses in the beginning. Afterwards they are made up from future profits. Even the tatas when they started, did not pay any dividend for the first 15 years or so. Even the Indian Iron Company did not pay like that, because they cannot do that in such big investments. It is only after they come into full working order that proper profits come in, and then the losses also are made up like that. If I may remind my hon. friends here, for two or three or four years we had to hear a barrage of criticism about the Ashoka Hotel; that we are losing money, that this must be stopped. And now, nobody speaks about that because there are good profits shown. Not only that, but the whole money is being made up out of it. This is the state of public undertakings. I would request my hon. friends to have more patience and more understanding of this matter so that they are saved from a wrong criticism.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 24 to 40 and 119 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Finance.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put all the other Demands to the vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 109 relating to Lok Sabha, Demand No. 111 relating to Rajya Sabha and Demand No. 112 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 24—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 25—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,65,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 27—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc'."

DEMAND NO. 28—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 29—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,01,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 30—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,53,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 31—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 32—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 33—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 34—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 36—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,38,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,59,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,99,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,15,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,29,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,00,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,53,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,99,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 109—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 112—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defary the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

16.55 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा

SQN. ४ **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने इस आशय की चेतावनी दी है कि इस वर्ष बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा न की जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चेतावनी किस आधार पर दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह चेतावनी भारत सरकार से परामर्श करके उसकी सहमति से दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निम्न कारणोंवश यात्रियों को बद्रीनाथ की यात्रा के लिए जाने को मना कर दिया गया था :—

(१) यातायात में रुकावट तथा मोटर गाड़ियों की कमी के कारण कठिनाई से बचने के लिए ; और

(२) कम-कार्य संपादन हो सकने वाले मौसम में इस सड़क के निर्माण कार्य में यथासंभव अधिकाधिक प्रगति के लिए ।

(ग) विषय के सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान करने के पश्चात्, राज्य सरकार ने, १९६२ की तरह, चेतावनी जारी कर दी है । चेतावनी जारी करने से पहले राज्य सरकार को भारत सरकार के विचारों का ज्ञान था ।

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pilgrims were advised not to undertake journey to Badrinath for the following reasons:

(i) to avoid hardships to pilgrims on account of traffic hold-up, and shortage of motor vehicles; and

(ii) to enable the works on this road to proceed as expeditiously as possible during the short working season.

(c) As in 1962, the warning has been issued by the State Government after considering all aspects of the

matter. The State Government were aware of the views of Government of India before they issued the warning

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह निर्णय करने से पहले या अब भी गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि बद्रीनाथ यात्रा का सम्बन्ध कई हजार परिवारों से है ? स्वयं बद्रीनाथ कमेटी की आय भी इस पर निर्भर करती है। बहुत से संसद सदस्य भी वहां जाना चाहते है । इसलिए क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है या अभी भी की जायेगी कि सड़क निर्माण का काम भी चलता रहे और यात्रा में भी रुकावट न आये ? क्या इस पर विचार किया गया है या विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All aspects of the matter have been considered. After considering all aspects, it has been decided to advise the pilgrims not to proceed to Badrinath.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : वह जो सलाह केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दी है क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि जो यात्री यात्रा करना चाहेंगे उन्हे रोक दिया जायेगा या गिरफ्तार कर लिया जायेगा, या वे अपनी जिम्मेवारी पर जा सकते ह ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The position is this. There is no total ban on this. What the State Government have done is to advise the pilgrims not to proceed.

श्री बड़े : यह जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है यह कितने महीने के लिए है । क्या पैदल यात्रा करने वालों पर भी यह प्रतिबन्ध लागू होगा ? यह कितने महीने के लिए है ?

Shri D. R Chavan: This covers the entire season.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी मौसम के लिए है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस से पहले जब हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद वहां गये थे तो उस सड़क पर काफी रुपया खर्च हुआ था । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सड़क पहले से क्यों नहीं बनायी गयी, और यदि नहीं बनायी गयी तो यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है, सूबे की सरकार की या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The position is this. This work was entrusted to the U.P. State P.W.D. Recently we have decided to take the responsibility of this road by our organisation, i.e. the Border Roads Development Organisation and this work has been continued

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि कुछ दिनों पहिले यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इस सड़क को उत्तर प्रदेश की पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो बार्डर रोड आरगेनाइजेशन है उस के हाथ में दे दिया जाये ? मेरी सूचना के अनुसार उसका लेना स्थगित कर दिया गया है । यह कहां तक सच है, और इस को क्या हमेशा के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है या और किसी समय इस को लिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कहते है कि ले लिया गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : नहीं लिया गया है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: We will be taking over in the month of July.

Mr. Speaker: I did not follow.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या हमारी यूनियन के निवासियों की अपनी इंडीविजुअल जिम्मेदारी भी है । यह कहा जाता है कि वे अपनी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जिम्मेवारी पर जा सकते हैं । क्या हर एक इंडीवीजुअल अपनी जिम्मेवारी पर जा सकता है और राज्य की उस की हिफाजत की कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं है । यह एक फैज चल गया है कि अपनी जिम्मेवारी पर जा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैज नहीं चल गया है । उन्होंने मशविरा दिया है कि कोई न जाये । अगर कोई उस सलाह को इगनोर करके जाता है तो वह जा सकता है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : जनता में यह धारणा उत्पन्न हो रही है कि चीनी आक्रमण के कारण यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है यह कहां तक सच है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is not correct.

17.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF INDIAN NATIONALS BY ARMED PAKISTANIS

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported kidnapping of 7 Indian nationals by armed Pakistanis on the 7th April, 1963 from Indian territorial waters of the river Kalindi."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On 15th April, 1963, the Government of India were informed by the Government of West Bengal that on the 5th April, 1963, some Pakistani police personnel had trespassed, in a motor launch, into Indian territorial waters of the river Kalindi near Bakra under P.S. Hingulgunge, District 24-Parganas, in West Bengal. It was reported that the trespassers forcibly carried away a boat belonging to an Indian national, alongwith 7 Indian nationals, who were in the boat and a cargo of 45 maunds of paddy, which was also in the boat.

2. A brief report on this incident had appeared in the Press on the 9th April, 1963. On noticing this report, the Government of India telegraphed to West Bengal Government, on the same date, for facts. A full report on the incident has not so far been received from the West Bengal Government. But, in a Note which the Government of West Bengal filed with the East Pakistan Government, on the 9th April, 1963, about this incident, they have protested against trespass by Pakistani police into Indian territory and their highhanded behaviour. The Government of East Pakistan were also requested to institute an immediate enquiry into the matter and to release the kidnapped Indian nationals alongwith the boat and its cargo. No reply has so far been received from the Government of East Pakistan. There is no news, so far, about the kidnapped Indian nationals.

Our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca will be pursuing this matter, simultaneously with efforts being made at the State level. A report from him is awaited.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that this kidnapping is not an isolated case, may I know what steps Government have taken to save the poor people who have to go out

to eke out their existence from being victims of this Pakistani depredation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, this question has been answered many times here. Whenever the level of the water goes down there is always a dispute as to which is exactly the mid-stream, and the Pakistani nationals trespass into our territory saying that our people trespassed into their area. Such incidents take place and we take up the matter from time to time with the local Government at the State level as well as at the national level.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that as yet no whereabouts of these people have been traced out, may I know if the Government have made a list of these kidnapped cases to give it to Sardar Swaran Singh when he goes to Karachi?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have got a list of kidnapped cases, but I do not know whether this will be taken up in the coming discussions at Karachi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या हम यह समझें कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें घटित नहीं हो सकेंगी इसके लिये सरकार कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that incidents of this sort are mounting up.....

Mr. Speaker: Has he changed his seat temporarily or....

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir; just for a change.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): He is coming over to this side.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He is coming nearer our party.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This is infiltration.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, in view of the fact that these incidents are mounting up of late—there is the kidnapping of our personnel and at the same time there are air-space violations by Pakistani aircraft also—may I know whether any measures are proposed to be taken to ensure security to our people living on the border or we would depend on lodging protest notes to Pakistan which are never answered?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The normal measures are taken. Nothing extraordinary has taken place. These things, as the hon. Members..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This is the anxiety, rather the nervousness.....

Shri Hem Barua: This is very unfortunate, Sir. Seven persons have been taken away from our....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member stands up when I begin to speak.

It is only natural that hon. Members should feel nervous and should have an anxiety that protests are lodged with them and normally they are not answered at all. Therefore, the question is whether anything further also is contemplated to be done in that respect.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is mentioned in the statement that measures are taken through our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to pursue the matter and find out what has happened to these persons. More than that, I do not think anything can be done.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca can contact the East Pakistan authorities in view of the fact that the West Bengal Government has not been able to provide the Central Government with a report of the incident so far? It occurred on the 7th of April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is an area in which

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

so many kidnapping incidents have taken place. This is not the first time that such a thing has taken place.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a sad commentary on the functioning of Government.

17.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Harjarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) a copy of Notification No. GSR 242 dated the 9th February, 1963 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1143/63.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) GSR No. 332 dated the 2nd March, 1963.

(b) GSR No. 433 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(c) GSR No. 434 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(d) GSR No. 467 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

[*Placed in Library, See* No LT-1144/63].

17.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture):—

(i) Hundred and twenty-ninth Report on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection;

(ii) Hundred and thirtieth Report on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation; and

(iii) Hundred and thirty-first Report on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh.

17.13 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* SUGAR SITUATION AND MEASURES TO DEAL WITH IT

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): With your permission, Sir, I should like to make a statement on the measures which we are taking to deal with the rising prices of sugar under conditions of reduced production.

2. I am aware of the concern which the Hon'ble Members have expressed as regards the sugar situation through questions and through their speeches. I thought I would deal with the subject after I was fully ready to take action.

3. The House will recall that when we decontrolled sugar in September 1961, the only mechanism for regulating prices that was reserved to Government was through periodic releases of sugar. Since then we have endeavoured to regulate these releases broadly in such a manner as more or less to maintain the price of sugar justified by the costs of production based on the prescribed minimum price of sugarcane. I should like to tell the House that until December 1962 we succeeded in doing so because of the substantial stocks that were at

our disposal and, in fact, the industry has been complaining that the prices have been often below costs. Due to a larger proportion of ratoon crop, the short-fall in area under sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar and the adverse effect of unusual weather conditions during the different decisive periods of the crop season, there was an overall shortage of cane supply for the 1962-63 production season. This shortage was further aggravated to the disadvantage of the sugar industry by the abnormally high prices of gur and the consequent diversion of cane from sugar to gur.

4. In December, however, the prospect was that the short-fall in sugar production would not be so marked as to create any serious problem of inadequacy. As the season progressed and the combined effect of diversion to gur and adverse weather conditions was felt, it became clearer that the current production would suffer substantially. The prices of gur also continued to rule high even though certain indirect regulatory measures were undertaken. The combined effect of these factors was to create a tendency towards rise in prices from about the middle of January. The situation was met by somewhat higher releases and there was a temporary declining effect on prices. In the month of February, however, as a result of speculation of an increase in Excise Duty, there was brisk sale of sugar by factories and purchase by traders which is evidenced by the despatches in February for internal consumption from factories being more than 3 lakh metric tons as against 1.88 lakh metric tons in the corresponding period last year. At the same time, the supplies for the market were reduced and the result was some increase in prices. The release made earlier in February, to some extent, succeeded in checking the rising tendency.

5. The Budget, fortunately, belied all expectations of an increase in Excise Duty and the announcement of the Budget was followed again by some declining trend in prices. By that time, however, the advance of the season brought us closer to the reality and the psychology or under-production was exploited by interested persons to push up prices. The release of sugar in March exhausted its effect by the end of March and since then prices under the stress of earlier closure of factories have risen abnormally.

6. To prepare for such an eventuality, action had already been initiated by us in December 1962 to introduce regulation of wholesale dealers in sugar. The State Governments, under these instructions, have issued Sugar Dealers' Licencing Orders in different months but it was not until the beginning of this month that the regulatory machinery was working in full force throughout the country. We also initiated discussions with the representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills Association. Some of the State Governments also took counsel with the interests involved with a view to arresting the rising prices. We have also tried to work out, on the basis of the season's working that is already over and an estimate of the season that still remains, some estimates of the cost of production in the different regions in consultation with the Tariff Commission. The Indian Sugar Mills Association has been trying to deal with the problem through the opening of Fair Price Shops but the scheme, so far has had a very limited application and taking the best view of the matter it is unlikely to involve that coverage which is required. It was not possible to make any release in a position of uncertainty and rising prices because that would have only meant creating further opportunities of profiteering. Apart from this the undespatched sugar with factories out of the released quantities and the stocks with the trade on the 1st April, 1963, were sufficient to take care of supplies for the entire month. Moreover, I felt that if, as was quite clear, regulatory measures had to be taken it should be taken on the basis of the various con-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

sultations that had been undertaken and were going on and with reference to the release that we would be making. I thought it best, therefore, to deal with the release and regulations at the same time.

7. It is quite clear in the context of the developments to which I have referred above that the system of regulating prices through releases to the market would no longer avail us in dealing with the situation. I have, therefore, decided to impose certain regulations simultaneously with the release and, therefore, orders are being issued under the Defence of India Rules to prescribe quotas for the various States and to secure that these quotas are released by the factories at ex-factory prices, determined having regard to the estimated cost of production according to the Tariff Commission's formula with adjustments in relation to increased costs and the ex-factory prices prevailing during the appropriate time between 1st January and 31st March 1963. We have deliberately excluded from our calculations the periods subsequent to 1st April in view of the abnormal situation that prevailed on the price line since them. The State Governments would be empowered to prescribe, in accordance with our instructions, the margins of wholesale trade and will also be in a position as before to ensure that within the quotas allotted there is an equitable distribution at reasonable prices within their jurisdiction. The quantity that would be released this month with these regulations would be 2 lakh metric tons which is roughly the average of monthly releases for internal consumption since 1st November.

8. I am aware that the industry is trying to come to an arrangement with the trade with a view to maintaining a certain level of prices and that some State Governments, particularly Maharashtra, had, formally or informally, discussed with the industry ways to maintain certain level of prices. We have found, however, that these levels are generally in excess of what is justified with reference to the two considerations that I have mentioned above and that the territorial coverage of the various schemes would not be adequate to meet the need of the entire country. In the circumstances, there was no escape from the regulations that we have settled upon and since I am convinced that we have devised a scheme of regulations that would be fair to the industry, trade and the consumers, I think, I am entitled to ask for the cooperation of all three in securing the implementation of these regulations. I Place on the table of the House a copy of the Sugar (Control) Order [*Placed in Library, See* No. *LT*-1145/63] that has been issued and would assure it that I am fully determined to see that there are no loopholes in the execution of the measures that would be enforced under the Order and that we are able to maintain during the coming months adequate supply of sugar to the country, consistent with the availability and at reasonable prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): On a point of clarification, Sir.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana) *rose*—

Shri Tyagi: Will it involve regular rationing and control on consumption?

Shri S. K. Patil: Not immediately. As I have made it clear, sufficient quotas are being given to the States. But, if at any stage, the situation goes out of hand, surely nothing is ruled out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि मिलें पिछले साल की बनिस्बत इस साल दो महीने पहले ही बन्द हो गई हैं और इससे २१ करोड़ का घाटा हम को एक्साइज ड्यूटी की शक्ल में सहन करना पड़ा है ? ऐसी

हालत में हम किस तरह से साल भर अपनी चीनी को चालू रख सकेंगे किस तरह से डिमांड को मीट कर सकेंगे जबकि हमने एक्सपोर्ट आर्डर भी लिये हुये हैं ?

श्री सा० का० पाटिल : हमारे पास काफी चीनी है, कोई घाटा नहीं होगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I hope the hon. Minister knows it that the prices have already gone up in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh by more than Rs. 10 per bag. I want to know what will happen after this. I want to know whether any price has been fixed by the Centre, whether Centre would fix any price, to see that it is properly sold and issued to consumers at a reasonable price.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said that some people took undue advantage of this less production. I want to know what action has been taken under the Defence of India Rules against those profiteers who have taken undue advantage of this.

Shri S .K. Patil: It is exactly the purpose for which these regulations have been made. The price should go down. So far as the undue advantage that is taken is concerned, it is not by one person or two persons here or there. It is a speculative thing. When people feel that there is likely to be a shortage, sometimes prices shoot up. Therefore, there is nothing that 'A' or 'B' or 'C' person has got to be prosecuted for.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In the statement it is stated that the Indian Sugar Mills Association has taken steps to open fair price shops. I would like to know the compelling reasons as to why the private organisation, the Indian Sugar Mills Association, has been given initiative to handle this work. Why is the Government not doing it itself?

Shri S. K. Patil: They have done often enough before because it is a voluntary thing. They have not done it under our instructions. It is in their own interest to see that the prices do not rise and because we thought that we cannot cope up with the situation in its entirety, that is why the Government has stepped in.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार सोच रही है कि कम दिनों तक चलने के कारण जिस तरह से वह मिल वालों को सहूलियत दे रही है उसी तरह से वह किसानों के लिये भी सहूलियत दे ?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not possible. So far as the cane growers are concerned, there are two varieties. One is that they have not suffered in every place because the cane instead of coming to sugar has gone to gur and there it has gone to gur because they have got more money. Now, in the case of Bihar, which is the province of my hon. friend, surely the 40 per cent less sugarcane has been there owing to bad season. Whether anything it to be done, etc. is rather too premature to say at this moment.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether in view of the shortage of sugar all those applications for licences to start cooperative sugar mills can be revived under the present policy of restrictions?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have done it not because of the shortage of sugar. But luckily the international price of sugar has gone very much up—not that it will stay at that point. Therefore, we are processing them pretty fast indeed and the State from which the hon. Member comes will surely get those mills.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एक्स मिल प्राइस फिक्स करने के लिये कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का लिहाज रक्खा जायेगा । तो क्या हम यह समझें कि गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक न एक्स मिल प्राइस फिक्स की है और न रिटेल प्राइस फिक्स की है ? दूसरी बात यह कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन फिक्स करने में क्या

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

गवर्नमेंट यह ख्याल भी करेगी कि केन की जो रिकवरी हुई है उसके लिये मिल वालों ने पार साल से कम दाम दिये हैं ?

Shri S. K. Patil: All these are suggestions for action which will be taken into consideration.

17.20 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 694

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): Sir, in answer to a supplementary question by Shri Eswara Reddy arising out of Starred Question No. 694 dated 3-4-1963 regarding the time schedule for erection of the low temperature carbonisation plant at Kothagudam, I said that it will be by about 1964. I beg to correct it as follows:—

> "No information regarding the time schedule of the project is available with us."

17.21 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: Item No. 6 of the agenda would be taken up tomorrow.

17.21¼ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, may I ask whether this election could be taken up on the last day of the session? I am asking this because many Members would be going away for May Day, which is on the 1st May to the States. Therefore, I would request you to see if it is possible to postpone it to the last day of the session when everybody is present here and elections can take place then.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member comes to me, we will discuss whether these dates can be adjusted. Here, only the motion is to be adopted.

The question is:

> "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

> "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make in this matter for your consideration and for the consideration of the House. For the Public Accounts Committee, elections are going to take place.

We have been pleading in this House and even outside that at least the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee should be from the Opposition. I came to know that in many of the States, like the U.P., Kerala, Andhra Pradesh probably and also in Madhya Pradesh, they are having a Member from the Opposition as the Chairman. May I appeal to you and through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, for whom so much appreciation has been given in this House only yesterday, to consider this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Did he make that appeal to him yesterday also?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday I did not get at chance.

Mr. Speaker: There were others who did.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only telling you, Sir. Let us take up this matter. I request you to consider this matter. We find even in the U.P., the Leader of the Opposition, of the Communist party or any party, has been made the Chairman. I would only request you to consider this matter more seriously and give weight to the Opposition.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : हाउस आफ कामन्स में ऐसा है।

Mr. Speaker: They have asked the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to have more frequent, I should say, touches, or consultations with the Opposition and now they expect that. Therefore, they might sit down together.

The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

17.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF RAJYA SABHA WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964, and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1963 and ending on the 30th April, 1964, and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: What is the sense of the House? Would they like to begin the Finance Bill?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11O'clock tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 18|Chaitra 28, 1885 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, April 17, 1963/Chaitra 27, 1885 (Saka)*]

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2011	U.P.S.C. appointments for Manipur	10171—72
2012	Technical Institutes in hill areas of Punjab and H.P.	10172

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No. *Subject*

2013 Hostels for S.C. and S.T. students in Punjab . . 10173
2014 Consumption of petroleum products in Punjab . . 10173
2015 Compulsory insurance for Home Guards . 10174
2016 Indian Mining Association 10174–75
2017 Scarcity of explosives for Mining Industry . . 10175–76
2018 Confirmation of U.D.Cs. . 10176
2019 Government Degree College at Nahan . . . 10176–77
2020 Departmental candidates in All India Services . 10177
2021 Substitute for cement . . 10178
2022 Higher Secondary School, Malaviya Nagar . . 10178–79
2023 'Asia Scene' Magazine . 10179
2024 Sahitya Akademi Awards . 10179–80
2025 Asbestos in Andhra Pradesh 10180–81
2026 Sale of superior kerosene oil 10181–82
2027 Polytechnic in Bastar district 10182
2028 Establishment of gas arids . 10182–83
2030 Ropeways in Jharia Coal Mines 10183
2031 Import of Kerosene from Russia . . . 10184
2032 Supply of petroleum roducts to Ceylon . 10184–85
2033 Facilities for fishermen in Laccadives . . . 10185
2034 Administration of justice in Laccadives . . 10186
2035 Basic education . . 10186
2036 Licence to a Cinema House in Delhi . . . 10187–88
2037 Retirement of High Court Judges. 10188

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10188—10319

(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) The Demands for Grants in respect of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President were also voted in full.

COLUMNS

S.N.Q. No.

4 Pilgrimage to Badrinath . 10319—22

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 10323—27

Shri P. R. Chakraverti called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported kidnapping of 7 Indian Nationals by armed Pakistanis on the 7th April, 1963 from Indian territorial waters of the river Kalindi.

The Minister of State for External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 10327

Thee following papers were laid on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 242 dated the 9th February, 1963 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 332 dated the 2nd March, 1963.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 433 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 434 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 467 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 10327–28

Eighteeth Report was presented.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . . . 10328—35

(i) The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patel made a statement on the sugar situation and the measures to deal with it, and also laid on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963.

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STATMENT BY MINISTERS 10335

(ii) The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 3rd April, 1963 to a supplementary by Shri Y. Eswara Reddy on Starred Question No. 694 regarding low temperature carbonisation plant at Kothagudam.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES . . . . . 10335—38

(i) Shri Dasappa moved for election of thirty Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Committee on Estimates. The motion was adopted.

(ii) Shri Mahavir Tyagi moved for election of fifteen Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

ELECTION TO CGMMITTEES—*contd.*

MOTION *RE* ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS FROM RAJYA SABHA WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ADOPTED 10338

Shri Mahavir Tyagi moved for recommendation to Rajya Sabha to agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts. The motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1963/CHAITRA 28, 1885 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1963.

GMGIPND—LS II—262 ai LS—30-4-63—880